

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

Number 128

For Period

6 - 12 June

1949

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
I	GENERAL	1
II	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	12
III	NURSING AFFAIRS	13
IV	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	16
V	SUPPLY	17
VI	NARCOTIC CONTROL	20
VII	WELFARE	21
VIII	SOCIAL SECURITY	25
IX	MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	25

ARMY
MEDICAL
JUL 1 1949
LIBRARY

SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

16 - 31 May

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO:	FROM:
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 16	Ei-hatsu No. 515	Re: Public works (grant-in-aid for expenses on extension and improvement of water-works and sewerage, grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works and sewerage damaged from mineral pollution, and grant-in-aid for expenses on restoration of water-works damaged by an earthquake in Hokuriku District) for fiscal year 1949-50.	Prefectural governors concerned.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 16	Ei-hatsu No. 516	Re: Notice on the conference for pushing facilities and services relating to the Inland Sea National Park.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 17	Ei-hatsu No. 518	Re: Inspection of both the former Imperial Garden of Kyoto and the Ise-Shima National Park.	Governors, Kyoto and Mie Prefectures.	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No. 520	Re: Strengthening measures for extermination of mosquitos in order to prevent Japanese B encephalitis.	All prefectural governors	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No. 523	Re: Forwarding the map concerning designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
May 18	Ei-hatsu No. 525	Re: Report on a liquor for prevention of hydrophobia of dogs.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 19	Ei-hatsu No. 527	Re: Forwarding "testamurs" of the qualifying examination for food sanitation inspectors.	Governors, Tokyo and 20 other prefectures.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No. 528	Re: Allotment of cloth-shoes and semi-boots for laborers to engage in extermination of rodents and insects for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors concerned.	"
May 20	Ei-hatsu No. 530	Re: Disposition of business affairs on the Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law.	All Prefectural governors.	"
May 21	Ei-hatsu No. 532	Re: Application for approval on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Akita City.	Governor, Akita Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 21	Ei-hatsu No. 534	Re: Extension of structures in the special area in the Fuji-Hakone National Park.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO:	FROM:
May 21	Ei-hatsu No. 536	Re: Allocation of art-paper to be used as leaflet for publicity of national parks.	Governor, Toyama and four other prefectures.	Director, Public Health Sanitation
May 17	Hatsu-ei No. 52	Re: Asking for consideration with the designation of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.	Governor, Hokkaido.	Vice-Minister of Welfare.

Medical Affairs Bureau

May 20	I-hatsu No. 469	Re: Notice on the meeting of directors of Health Departments all over the country.	All directors of Health Departments, prefectural governments.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
--------	--------------------	--	--	--

Disease Prevention Bureau

May 20	Yo-hatsu No. 434	Re: Amendment of statistic formulae on the public and the substitute lunatic asylums.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 20	Yo-hatsu No. 438	Re: Personnel to engage in business affairs on control of communicable diseases.	"	"
May 20	Yo-hatsu No. 439	Re: Functions and responsibilities of health officers et al. in investigation of disease outbreaks.	"	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 843	Re: Toxication cases caused by phenyl-aminopropan or phenylmethylaminopropan preparations.	All pref. governors.	Director Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 844	Re: Issue of allotment certificates for purchasing medical supplies.	"	"
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 857	Re: Personnel to receive grant-in-aid from among the expenses on personnel at prefectural governments to engage in control and inspection of narcotics and control and inspection of cultivation of hemp ("tama").	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceuti and Supply Bureau.
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 858	Re: Thoroughgoing control of adulterated or misbranded medical supplies.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 859	Re: Report on disposition of cancellation of registration or suspension of business of a proprietor of a pharmacy, etc.	"	"
May 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 860	Re: Control of benzene hexachloride preparations.	"	"
May 19	Yaku-hatsu No. 871	Re: Manufacture numbers assigned to biological preparations.	"	"
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No. 877	Re: Handling of confiscated narcotics and remaining narcotics, etc.	"	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO:	FROM:
May 20	Yaku-hatsu No. 879	Re: Submitting the summary sheet on date for allotment of specified production materials of hospital goods.	All pref. governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
May 21	Yaku-hatsu No. 885	Re: Disposition of narcotics kept by wholesale traders of narcotics.	"	"
May 18	Yaku-shu No. 358	Re: Responsible persons for dealing in business of poisons and powerful agents.	"	"
May 18	Yaku-shu No. 360	Re: Questions on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 16	Sha-hatsu No. 829	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau.
May 16	Sha-hatsu No. 832	Re: The training course in cooking of relief commodity (foodstuffs) from LARA.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 16	Sha-hatsu No. 833	Re: Allocation of relief commodity (shoes) from LARA.	Governors, Tokyo and 18 other prefectures.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No. 836	Re: Change of the plan of equipping the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No. 837	Re: Allocation of LARA relief commodity (drugs) for disaster relief.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director Social Affairs Bureau.
May 17	Sha-hatsu No. 839	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No. 841	Re: Providing relief commodities from LARA for the infants of inmates of prisons.	Governors, Tochigi and six other prefectures.	"
May 17	Sha-hatsu No. 846	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
May 18	Sha-hatsu No. 848	Re: Presentation of a receipt of certificates of allotment to the commanders of tents sold by U.S. Forces.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No. 851	Re: Extra-ordinary allotment of galvanized iron for repairing the work providing agencies.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No. 854	Re: Payment of expenses necessary in practice of birth-control by the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
May 19	Sha-hatsu No. 855	Re: The standard of expenses to be expended for living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO:	FROM:
May 21	Sha-hatsu No. 863	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of emergency relief expenses under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period for providing clothings thereunder.	Governor Akita Pref.	Director Social Aff Bureau
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 133	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities (drugs) from LARA.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 134	Re: Custody of movable estate in property of the former Kyojo-kai.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 135	Re: Allocation of European paper for the fourth quarter.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 136	Re: Allotment of steel products for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 137	Re: Allotment of paints for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 138	Re: Allotment of chemical goods for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 19	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 139	Re: Allotment of timber for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 20	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 140	Re: Issue of the allotment certificates to the demanders classified by prefecture of leather for manufacture and repair of artificial limbs.	"	"

Children's Bureau

May 16	Ji-hatsu No. 436	Re: Expenses on transportation of skimmed powder milk.	Governors, Tokyo and three other prefectures.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 16	Ji-hatsu No. 438	Re: Allocation of hats obtained with the donations to the children accommodated in the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Ji-hatsu No. 441	Re: Licensing of the private homes for juvenile training and education.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 18	Ji-hatsu No. 444	Re: National share on the expenses of such institutions as mothers' homes for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Iwate and five other prefectures.	"
May 19	Ji-hatsu No. 446	Re: Alteration of the dormitories of the schools for the blind and the deaf into homes for physically handicapped children (institutions for the blind, deaf or dumb) under the Child Welfare Law.	All prefectural governors.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO:	FROM:
May 19	Ji-hatsu No. 450	Re: Completion of both the all-Japan mass concours of babies and the central ceremony of awarding an honor to the model cities, towns and villages in child care, and process of examinations on the above.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Children Bureau.

Insurance Bureau

May 17	Ho-hatsu No. 47	Re: Transfer of funds in advance of the business Accounting under the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 17	Ho-hatsu No. 48	Re: Handling of business affairs of the government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 18	Ho-hatsu No. 49	Re: Appointment of the Government officials in charge of advance of funds of both the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	"	"
May 19	Ho-hatsu No. 50	Re: Abolishment of office of the Government officials responsible for disbursement belonging to the Welfare Insurance Special Accounts and the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Welfare.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 19	Ho-hatsu No. 51	Re: An amount to be paid in advance for the first quarter under the Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts.	All chiefs of Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	"
May 21	Ho-hatsu No. 52	Re: Carrying out the Health Insurance health facilities administered by the Government.	All prefectural governors.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

May 16	En-shi No. 544	Re: Report on settlement of the expenses on public works for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido and eight other prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 17	Enge No. 551	Re: Availability of the semi-express train by the repatriates who are to return to Miyazaki Pref.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
May 18	En-shi No. 555	Re: Extra-ordinary distribution of emergency household effects for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors	"

23 - 28 May

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
May 24	Kai-hatsu No. 474	Re: Field auditing of account- ing.	Governors, Chief, Ibaraki and Accounts three other Section. prefectures.	
May 26	Kai-hatsu No. 493	Re: Payment in instalments for D.D.T.	Governor Ishikawa Pref.	"
May 28	Kai-hatsu No. 507	Re: Forwarding of a copy of the check list on monthly accounts of annual expendi- ture for the final term in fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Kagawa and Nara Prefs.	"
May 28	Kai-hatsu No. 514	Re: Field auditing of account- ing.	Governors, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures.	"
May 28	Kai-hatsu No. 515	Re: Field auditing of account- ing.	Governors, Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 23	Ei-hatsu No. 538	Re: Notice on the business con- ference of section-chiefs in charge of the national parks.	Governors, Director, Hokkido & Public 28 other Sanitation prefectures. Bureau.	
May 24	Ei-hatsu No. 540	Re: Maintenance of good quality of dairy products.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 24	Ei-hatsu No. 544	Re: Draft instruction on ap- proval (approval on con- struction of drainage in Sanjo City).	Governor, Niigata Pref.	"
May 24	Ei-hatsu No. 546	Re: Draft instruction on ap- proval on construction of structures within the special area in the Towada National Park.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"
May 23	Ei-hatsu No. 547	Re: Budget pursuant to the en- forcement of the Eugenic Protection Law for fiscal year 1949-50.	All pre- fectural governors.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 26	Ei-hatsu No. 551	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Hot-spring Law.	All prefectural governors.	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 27	Ei-hatsu No. 558	Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear-cars for administration of the national park for the third quarter in fiscal year 1948-49	Governors, Niigata and Nagano Prefectures.	"
May 28	Ei-hatsu No. 560	Re: Delegation of power of any prefectural governor on approval on business of a temporary entertainment facilities.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
May 28	Ei-hatsu No. 563	Re: The second allocation of disinfectant medicinal powder soap for shaving for the barber's shops.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Disease Prevention Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yo-hatsu No. 450	Re: The tuberculosis control program for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 23	Yo-hatsu No. 464	Re: Execution of survey and research on Kogan-Disease in Shimane Prefecture.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 891	Re: Handling of silver-alloy among the precious metals for the dentists.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
May 23	Yaku-hatsu No. 899	Re: Settlement of allocated quantities by prefecture of rubber-soled "socks" in the branch of sanitary goods for the fourth quarter in fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No. 900	Re: Temporary measures on "examination" of vaccine.	"	"
May 24	Yaku-hatsu No. 903	Re: Traveling expenses on the special search of narcotic violation cases.	"	"
May 25	Yaku-hatsu No. 911	Re: Drugs under the provision of Article 54 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
May 25	Yaku-hatsu No. 914	Re: Sale of the imported drugs.	"	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
May 26	Yaku-hatsu No. 927	Re: Proportion of quantities allotted for distribution of the specified distribution goods (drugs and remedies for infants and pre-school children).	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
May 28	Yaku-hatsu No. 934	Re: Affairs on inspection of biological preparations, etc.	"	"
May 23	Yaku-shu No. 384	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
May 23	Yaku-shu No. 386	Re: Questions on the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
May 28	Yaku-shu No. 408	Re: Registration of manufacturers of drugs specified in Part 2 of the official National Formulary.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

May 23	Sha-hatsu No. 865	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 23	Sha-hatsu No. 866	Re: An agency for examination of medical care given under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
May 24	Sha-hatsu No. 867	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
May 24	Sha-hatsu No. 868	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of funeral expense under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
May 24	Sha-hatsu No. 869	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 25	Sha-hatsu No. 870	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"
May 25	Sha-hatsu No. 871	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamaguchi Pref.	"
May 26	Sha-hatsu No. 874	Re: Allotment of raw textile goods for the work providing agencies for the first quarter.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
May 26	Sha-hatsu No. 877	Re: Solatia to the Victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 27	Sha-hatsu No. 880	Re: Transmission of an application for approval on collection of contributions under the provision of Article 5 of the Social Work Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	Director Social Affairs Bureau
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 883	Re: Readjustment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor Mie Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 884	Re: Excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 885	Re: Consultation on licensing of the protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 887	Re: Carrying out the standard amount of living aid under the tenth amendment.	Governors, Fukuoka and Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 890	Re: Extension of the term of custody of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Kumamoto Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 892	Re: Solatia to the victims of an accident caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 893	Re: Application for excess payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
May 28	Sha-hatsu No. 894	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (ataberia) from LARA.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 23	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 142	Re: Hospital charge of the demobilized patients to be borne under the Daily Life Security Law.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 24	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 143	Re: Handling of certification of income and the minimum cost of living under the tenth amendment of the standard amount of living aid.	"	"
May 24	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 144	Re: Allotment of cement for construction of the social work agencies.	Governors, Aomori & 14 other prefs.	"
May 24	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 145	Re: Measures to be taken pursuant to cancellation of approval for the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	All pre- fectural governors.	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 23	Ji-hatsu No. 462	Re: Allotment of coal for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor, Kanagawa Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 24	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 14	Re: Selection of agencies to become objects of food service among the child care agencies for the second quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 15	Re: The special functions in summer at the child welfare agencies.	"	"
May 24	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 16	Re: Allotment of building materials for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 25	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 17	Re: Allotment of paints for the child welfare agencies for the first quarter in fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Saitama and four other prefectures.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No. 465	Re: Questions on registration of foster-parents.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No. 466	Re: Change of the method of allotment of building materials for the child welfare agencies.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No. 468	Re: Report on permission for organization of a foundation- al juridical person.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 24	Ji-hatsu No. 469	Re: Licensing organization of a foundational juridical persons.	Governor, Hyogo Pref..	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No. 485	Re: Application for special allocation of petroleum products.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
May 28	Ji-otsu- hatsu No. 19	Re: Report on book-keeping of expenses on nutrition survey on pre-school children for fiscal year 1948-49.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 28	Ji-hatsu No. 488	Re: Reform of administrative structure.	"	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 24	Ho-hatsu No. 53	Re: Dissolution of any health Insurance association.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 24	Ho-hatsu No. 55	Re: Monthly report on the state of business of health insurance, welfare pension insurance and seamen's insurance managed by the government.	"	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 25	Ho-hatsu No. 56	Re: The full strength of personnel to engage in national health insurance and to receive national grant-in-aid for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 25	Ho-hatsu No. 57	Re: Enforcement of the Law Amending a Part of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 23	Engo No. 575	Re: Report on issue of reboarding certificates according to change of destinations of repatriates.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau.
May 25	Engo No. 580	Re: Re-issue of repatriation certificates.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
May 25	Engo No. 581	Re: Allocation of certificates under which persons concerned may board a repatriation train on deferred payment of fare as attendants.	Director, Civil Welfare Department, Gifu Pref.	"
May 26	En-shi No. 588	Re: Fixation of the fourth goal of loaning rehabilitation fund.	All prefectural governors.	"
May 27	Engo No. 590	Re: Availability of hours of repatriates and missing persons.	"	"
May 27	Engo 593	Re: Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
May 18	Engo No. 557	Re: Expenditure necessary for allowances for the specified unrepatricated personnel for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
May 18	En-shi No. 558	Re: Answers to questions on equipping the housing facilities for the repatriates from abroad for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governor Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 18	En-i No. 561	Re: Supply of drugs, etc., necessary in emergency treatment to be given in the repatriation train.	Governors, Akita and 22 other prefectures.	"
May 20	Engo No. 567	Re: Hospital or medical charges of the demobilized patients and the specified repatriate-patients.	All directors of Civil Welfare Departments, prefectural governments.	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Tuberculosis Control

Health officers are aware of the problem Japan is facing in the control of tuberculosis. Due to insufficient facilities, funds and personnel, the services which can be provided must necessarily be less than ideal. However, such a situation must not result in any relaxation of efforts to keep the tuberculosis control program balanced and to bring it as rapidly as possible to an adequate level of effectiveness.

In order to keep in mind certain factors which should be included in a program of tuberculosis control, the following is quoted from Smillie's book - "Public Health Administration in the United States."

"An active service would be organized on approximately the following scale:

a. Facilities should be provided for 1,500 clinic visits for each 100 annual deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the community.

b. The file of active cases should be equal to at least 5 cases per annual death.

c. Case-finding work should uncover at least two new cases each year per annual death.

d. An average of at least three clinic visits annually should be made for each person registered in the clinic. One-fourth of these cases should be in the incipient stage.

e. An average of three contacts should be examined for each new case found.

f. At least fifty nursing visits should be made to homes for each annual death. A fourth of these visits should be to post sanatorium cases.

g. Provision should be made for at least one hospital bed (occupied 300 days) per annual death from the disease. Many communities have supplied two beds for tuberculosis per annual death. Twenty-five percent of hospitalization should be for incipient cases."

Although the above standard of services as quoted are probably much more complete than even those found in the United States and beyond present possibility of achievement here in Japan, they can be used as a guide in the evaluation of tuberculosis control activities. Every effort is being made at the national level to provide the necessary facilities, clinics and hospital beds.

It is estimated that about 50% of the goals suggested in items "a" and "g" have been attained. However, only about 5 or 10% of those outlined in items "b" through "f" for which local administration is primarily responsible have been realized. Local health officers, heads of clinics and sanatoria, as well as private physicians must undertake responsibility for the attainment of these goals. Unless continuous efforts are made in this direction, the tuberculosis control program cannot be expected to produce results comparable with those in western countries.

Preventative Vaccination

Attention is directed to Weekly Bulletin No. 102, "Preventative Vaccination" and Inclosure No. 1 "Rules".

It is anticipated that sufficient biological products will have passed assay so that the immunization program can soon be resumed. In connection with this it is important that the "Rules for the Execution of Inoculations" be followed carefully.

Special emphasis should be placed upon the places and manner of storage of vaccines as well as the qualifications of the custodian. Frequently in the past, vaccines have been handled more casually than articles of food and by custodians who had little or no appreciation of the properties of the article in their possession.

Care should be exercised that no biological product is used unless it is in the original container and properly labelled. This should be the doctor's responsibility. In the past there have been instances where neither the doctor nor the person filling the syringes looked at the label.

All instances of unusual or severe reaction should be carefully investigated from an epidemiological viewpoint. Reports of such instances are extremely valuable to public health authorities, even if they are late. Through the study of such reports, action can be taken at the proper administrative levels to correct desirable conditions which may exist.

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

The ninth in the series of three-month refresher training courses for medical health officers and for sanitarians will begin at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 5 July. Well-qualified individuals holding responsible positions should be selected for training. Official announcements concerning these courses have been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Concerning the Retentions of Prefectural Health Departments

The recent movement for economy in governmental expenditures through the reorganization of governmental agencies and reduction of governmental personnel has led to much discussion regarding possible elimination of certain sections and departments within prefectural governments. Reports indicate that prefectural governments are considering the elimination of prefectural health departments and placing health functions under some other department. Numerous letters, petitions and representations have been received at this headquarters and at the Ministry of Welfare protesting any changes in prefectural government organization which might result in the reduction in either the importance or the effectiveness of the health department.

The place of the health department in prefectural government has been established by the Local Autonomy Law and implementing regulations. Therefore, no major change in status is possible without prior amendment to basic law through Diet action. Since no recommendations for elimination of health departments has been made by the Ministry of Welfare, and since the Ministry of Welfare, as well as this Headquarters, is fully aware of the importance of retaining separately functioning health departments, it is not likely that any proposals for change will be initiated by them.

The public response in support of prefectural health departments is encouraging. The expressed opinion of public spirited individuals and organizations is an important adjunct to democratic processes of government. Such opinions, directed to the proper local and national governmental agencies will keep them informed of their responsibilities to the public.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nurses Association

The National Japanese Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses Association has been readmitted into the International Council of Nurses at the recent meeting in Sweden.

Books

The material used in the Clinical Nurses' refresher course is being published by the Clinical Section of the Nurses' Association and will soon be on sale. The book contains the course given by Public Health and Welfare Nursing personnel plus the three year curriculum and an outline of the subjects contained in the curriculum that were not taught due to the limited time available. This will be a 600 page book and will be helpful in the schools of nursing.

Budget

The following is a breakdown of the national budget for nursing and midwifery education. Amount to be given to the prefectures for education:

Public Health Nurses in general: 10 day course (approx.) ...¥10,250 each pref.

Midwives in general: 10 day course 10,250 for each pref.

Clinical Nurses in general: 1 month course 13,250 for each pref.

Courses for leaders:

Public Health Nurse courses for leader two-10-day courses (approximately) during the year for each region. ¥102,480

Midwives: - Leaders in midwifery two-10-day courses in each region..¥110,000

Clinical Nurses - Leaders in Clinical Nursing: one-three month course in each region Ministry of Welfare budget ¥402,000 for the 8 regions plus the money given by the National Association. ¥320,000⁼ (¥722,000).

National Refresher Courses to be given in Tokyo during the year.

Public Health Nurse: one-10 day course for full time instructors - ¥ 21,400

Midwives : one-10 day course for full time instructors - ¥21,400

Clinical Nursing: one-four month course for full time instructors - ¥200,000

There is ¥25,000 for the one Prefectural public health nurse school in each prefecture, and in the event that there is no prefectural school now in existence this money may be used for the new five month course in public health nursing as a prefectural project. This is the entire amount allowed for these schools from the budget this year. This money will be paid to the prefecture as will the money for the prefectural courses mentioned above. This has been marked for education and schools, etc. and is not to be used for other purposes.

Regional Committees appointed by the Nurses Council (these members will be checked and if satisfactory will be officially notified of their appointments).

1. Hokkaido Area

1. Public Health Nurse Ogata, Yoshi
2. Midwife Takamura, Aya
3. Clinical Nurse Takasu, Kisa
4. Doctor Takimoto, Shozo
5. Doctor Nishino, Rikuo
6. Doctor Iwashita, Kenzo

2. Tohoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse Inabe, Yoshiko
2. Clinical Nurse Hanada, Miki
3. Midwife Watanabe, Tora
4. Doctor Sato, Motoi
5. Doctor Saito, Kaoru
6. Doctor Hosokawa, Fumiko

3. Kanto Shinetsu Area

1. Public Health Nurse Ikegami Motoi
2. Midwife Niwa, Miyo
3. Clinical Nurse Abe, Yae
4. Doctor Takeuchi, Ichi
5. Doctor Asano Mitsushige
6. Doctor Yumoto, Asa

4. Tokyo Area

1. Public Health Nurse Hayashi, Tane
2. Midwife Koyanagi, Koto
3. Clinical Nurse Yumoto, Kimi
4. Doctor Obata, Korekiyo
5. Doctor Terada, Kunio
6. Doctor Shibuya, Tokuo

5. Tokai-Hokuriku Area

1. Public Health Nurse Konno, Ayako
2. Midwife Tsuji, Hisako
3. Clinical Nurse Murata, Sato
4. Doctor Toyoda, Bumzo
5. Doctor Tanaka, Toichi
6. Doctor Miyanagi, Masao

6. Kinki Area

1. Public Health Nurse Kamiya, Toyoko
2. Midwife Harada, Tane
3. Clinical Nurse Nagashima, Hisako
4. Doctor Katsu, Keitoku
5. Doctor Tokuyama, Tomio
6. Doctor Harayama, Yoshio

7. Chugoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse Maruyama, Teruko
2. Midwife Toda, Harie
3. Clinical Nurse Yamazaki, Hideko
4. Doctor Oshima, Shoji
5. Doctor Kakizaka, Reisuke
6. Doctor Kusaka, Ren

8. Shikoku Area

1. Public Health Nurse Yagi, Shigeko
2. Midwife Ono, Tsuyano
3. Clinical Nurse Kiyota, Kii
4. Doctor Sensyu, Shiro
5. Doctor Nagao, Shigoo
6. Doctor Seijyo, Minoru

9. Kyushu Area

1. Public Health Nurse Sugimoto, Kamenno
2. Midwife Wachi, Chiyo
3. Clinical Nurse Tsusue, Misue
4. Doctor Sasaki, Takeo
5. Doctor Sakai, Momoko
6. Doctor Aramaki, Ichi

The following is the amount of budget for each of the 25 Schools of Nursing under the National Hospital set-up. This is the full amount of budget according to number of students for the year. This budget includes money for instructors, uniforms, etc. Five hundred yen per month for each student as an allowance, ¥348.00 per month for books, paper, pencils, etc. and ¥1,350.00 for food per month.

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>National Hospitals Only</u>	
	<u>Fixed Number of Students</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Sapporo	52	1,237,785
Sendai	80	2,319,675
Kasumigura	52	1,417,785
Tochigi	83	2,422,377
Saitama	35	1,009,762
Tokorozawa	35	959,762
First National	80	2,311,970
Second National	75	2,135,632
Hamamatsu	55	1,478,987
Nagoya	50	1,402,480
Kanazawa	83	2,032,377
Maizuru	66	1,856,025
Kyoto	20	600,300
Ohsaka	80	2,439,675
Himeji	40	1,129,270
Okayama	84	2,362,240
Iwakuni	43	1,139,677
Zentsuji	103	2,743,727
Kokura	67	1,951,297
Tsukushi	70	1,824,000
Kanegawa	80	2,191,970
Ohmura	70	2,094,000
Kumamoto	70	1,874,000
Miyakonojo	60	1,748,325
Kagoshima	82	2,216,877

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 4 - 10 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Akita	Swine cholera	3
Yamagata	Swine cholera	4
Chiba	Swine cholera	1
	Swine erysipelas	11
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	1
Kanagawa	" "	1
Saitama	" "	2
	Swine erysipelas	1
Niigata	" "	2
Tottori	" "	1
Tochigi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	2
Shiga	" "	1
Aichi	" "	7
Gumma	" "	1
Shizuoka	" "	2
Tokyo	" "	1

Animal Diseases - Continued

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	1
Hyogo	Anthrax Cattle	1
Hiroshima	Blackleg	2
Toyama	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Aomori	" "	2 "
Miyazaki	" "	1 "

Note: The reported cases of equine encephalomyelitis are regarded as suspects and investigations are being made by Ministry officials in conjunction with prefectural officials.

Many farmers have not taken advantage of having their hogs immunized against swine cholera and swine erysipelas. This is due to the fact that the increase in the production of hogs has been very rapid and the farmers believed that they could market their hogs without necessarily having them immunized.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Inclosed with this Bulletin are copies of official English translations of the following Ministry of Welfare Ordinances issued under authority of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197, 29 July 1948):

<u>Incl</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Ord.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	61	29 Dec 48	Amendments to Enforcement Regulation.
2	8	1 Feb 49	Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products
3	13	9 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation
4	14	28 Mar 49	Amendment to Enforcement Regulation

The Enforcement Regulation was published 15 August 1948, as Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37, official English translation of which was furnished with Weekly Bulletin No. 88. Brief descriptions of the above tabulated ordinances follow:

Incl. No. 1. Ordinance No. 61, 1948, adds provisions to the Enforcement Regulation which will facilitate labeling of small ampoules containing drugs or cosmetics; and further designates as powerful drugs in Appendix No. 1 of the Enforcement Regulation amylnresorcinol, isobamylresorcinol and hexylresorcinol.

Incl. No. 2. Ordinance No. 8, 1949, is the Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products currently in force. This regulation replaces the former Ministry of Welfare Regulation No. 32, 1947, which had been continued in force by Article No. 66 of the Enforcement Regulation.

Incl. No. 3. Ordinance No. 13, 1949, increases fees for the National Pharmacists' Examination. Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin No. 117, Supply Section.

Incl. No. 4. Ordinance No. 14, 1949, amends Appendix No. 1 Powerful Drugs, of the Enforcement Regulation so that phenylaminopropane, phenylmethylaninopropane, their salts and preparations are designated without exception as powerful drugs.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 63,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 10 - 25 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 1,918,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 400,350 gallons, or the equivalent of 12,010,500 gallons of finished insecticide, has been produced during the period 26 March - 25 May.

The balance of the production program for 1949 remaining is 33,950 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate. This will be completed during the period 25 May - 8 June. The 1949 production schedule is for 434,300 gallons of the pyrethrum emulsion concentrate.

Further distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the periods indicated below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23 - 5/29</u>	<u>5/30 - 6/5</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>5/23 - 5/29</u>	<u>5/30 - 6/5</u>
Hokkaido	45	0	Shiga	159	0
Aomori	65	0	Kyoto	359	0
Miyagi	112	0	Osaka	528	4
Akita	42	0	Hyogo	96	12
Yamagata	75	0	Nara	10	0
Fukushima	59	0	Wakayama	60	0
Ibaraki	41	0	Tottori	29	0
Tochigi	66	0	Shimane	38	0
Gumma	86	0	Hiroshima	154	0
Saitama	200	0	Tokushima	31	0
Chiba	286	40	Kagawa	31	0
Tokyo	1098	171	Ehime	96	0
Kanagawa	90	0	Kochi	35	0
Ishikawa	80	0	Fukuoka	251	59
Yamanashi	25	0	Saga	30	0
Nagano	45	0	Nagasaki	50	0
Gifu	45	0	Kumamoto	50	45
Shizuoka	416	0	Oita	40	0
Aichi	338	45	Miyazaki	59	0
Mie	87	0			
			Total	5407	376

Biologics Assay

In reporting the status of biological products the use of the term "reassay" is discontinued in this and future editions of the Weekly Bulletin. To avoid confusion the products will be reported as undergoing assay. The use of "reassay" is of primary significance to Ministry of Welfare agencies, including the National Institute of Health which performs the assay.

During the period 24 May - 6 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
			Unit: cc
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Beppu Chiryo Igaku K.K.	13	8,135
		14	9,850
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	24	2,528
	Takeda Yakuhin K.K.	9	390
		15	6,270
	Toshiba Institute	11	9,264
			Unit: doses
<u>Small Pox Vaccine</u>	Biseibutsu	6	197,600
		7	187,000
	Aichi Prefecture Laboratory	50	148,000
		58	77,050
		61	20,700
	Kitasato Institute	62	129,000
		42	130,500
		43	270,000
	Handai	5	206,600
			Unit: cc
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	Chiba Prefecture Laboratory	82	38,950
		86	1,950
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	50	39,350
		54	39,350
		55	39,350
		56	39,350
		57	39,350
		63	39,350
		64	39,350
		65	39,350
		66	39,350
		68	39,350
		69	39,350
		70	39,350
		71	39,350
		72	39,350
		73	39,350
		74	39,350
	Hokuriku Prefecture Laboratory	20	39,350
	Kitasato Institute	696	39,350
		704	39,350
		736	39,350
		746	39,350
		757	39,350
		758	39,350
		685	39,350
		689	39,350
		690	39,350
		693	39,350
		695	39,350
		697	39,350
		699	39,350
		701	39,350
		703	39,350
		706	39,350
		709	39,350
		710	39,350
		711	39,350
		730	39,350
		731	39,350
		732	39,350

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: cc
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	Kitasato Institute	733	39,350
		734	39,350
		735	39,350
		737	39,350
		738	39,350
		739	39,350
		740	39,350
		745	39,350
		747	39,350
		748	39,350
		750	39,350
		752	39,350
		753	39,350
		754	39,350
		755	39,350
		756	39,350
		759	39,350
		760	39,350
		762	39,350
		763	39,350
	Kobe Eisei Institute	42	37,950
	Meguro Institute	7	39,350
	Nitto Yakuhin	68	39,350
		70	39,350
		71	39,350
		56	3,400
	Toho Yakuhin	51	33,310
	Toshiba Institute	188	38,750
		189	38,100
		192	39,050
		195	33,350
		197	45,300
		201	38,500
		202	38,950
		205	38,950
		206	39,050
		214	39,100
		219	39,150
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken	18	12,860
	(Kagaku & Kessei Ryocho Institute	31	10,440
	Kumamoto)	116	15,280
		117	14,900
		131	18,040
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Tohoku Boeki	7	20,840
	Kitasato Institute	256	12,490

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

Nine foreign nationals and one Japanese were arrested in Tokyo in possession of decks of finished heroin and a quantity of semi-processed narcotics believed to have been smuggled from the Asiatic continent. Traffickers from the Kobe-Osaka area were among those arrested and included one fugitive from the Tokyo area. The arrests and seizures, including a precision scale, will remove at least three alleged major violators from the illicit traffic.

The Chiefs of the Public Peace Sections of the 73 police stations in Tokyo were given an indoctrination regarding the functions of the police in combating illicit narcotic traffic. Eleven of the stations have water front areas under their jurisdiction. Cooperation between Narcotic Agents, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Narcotic Squad, and the police is gradually improving in the Tokyo area.

Administrative Action

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No. 902, dated 24 May 1949) have been dispatched to the governors of prefectures which require narcotic agents to establish liaison with Maritime Safety Bureau officials in order to more effectively combat the smuggling of narcotics into Japan. The agents will advise Maritime personnel regarding the various kinds of narcotics appearing in the illicit traffic and the modus operandi of smugglers.

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No. 758, dated 13 May 1949), which established the new system of numbering narcotic and marihuana cases in chronological order, have materially improved the reference files at both the national and prefectural levels. Card index files, an integral part of the new system, are more easily maintained, and make it possible to follow the activities of any individual or group of illicit traffickers.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 166 through 171, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 78.76 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 166th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China transport on 11 May and contained 7.23 tons (clothing).
- b. 167th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Transport on 16 May and contained 20.37 tons (food, 8.67 tons - clothing 11.7 tons).
- c. 168th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Java Mail on 19 May and contained 4.8 tons (clothing).
- d. 169th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Lipscomb Lykes on 19 May and contained 25.77 tons (food, 23.07 tons - clothing 2.7 tons).
- e. 170th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. China Victory on 21 May and contained 5.96 tons (clothing, 5.8 tons - miscellaneous .16 tons).
- f. 171st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Snapper on 23 May and contained 14.63 tons (clothing, 14.3 tons - miscellaneous .33 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,904.17 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,752.06 tons
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, etc.)	1,724.49
Medical supplies	86.80
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous	133.2
TOTAL	8,904.17

Community Chest

The activities of the Central Community Chest, since their organization meeting (12 August 1947), have continuously been slanted towards strengthening their Prefectural Community Chests and many aids (instructions, publicity layouts, conferences, etc.) have been made available. The general improvement of the administration and operation of the Community Chest, during the past two years, on a national and prefectural level, has been and is in evidence. Many Prefectural Community Chest Committees have and are applying techniques that have been discussed and recommended at national

conferences. An example of the sincerity of purpose and approach to meeting the problem of confining agency membership in the Community Chest to those agencies which serve a useful purpose and encouraging those agencies to maintain high standards is the investigation carried on by the Osaka Community Chest to evaluate the work and programs of its member agencies. This investigation is made primarily as part of their study to determine the financial needs of their member agencies and is set forth below, in outline, as a matter of interest to Military Government personnel:

INVESTIGATION FORM
of the Community
Chest of Osaka

Outside of the column:

- a. Code number
- b. Date of investigation
- c. Name of Investigator
- d. * Space for mark

I. General

- a. Name of agency
- b. Kind of service
- c. Establishment under the Act _____
- d. Address
- e. Name of Governing Representative
- f. Name of Executive
- g. Station close by
- h. Date of establishment

II. Administration

- a. Name of Administrator
- b. Form of Administration
(Juridical persons with funds, juridical person without funds, society etc., or private single person).
- c. Date of Approval
- d. Books for Accounting and Operation
(For the defecting ones mark crosses on the corresponding members)

- 1. Statements of Budget of Income and Expenditure.
- 2. Statements of Settling Account of Income and Expenditure.
- 3. Monthly Reports
- 4. Cash Book
- 5. Journal
- 6. Loan Ledger
- 7. Files of Inquiries about Purchasing Supplies.
- 8. Day Book of Stamps and Post Cards.
- 9. Assets Ledger
- 10. Supplies Ledger
- 11. Protection Ledger
- 12. Diary of Work
- 13. Files of Receipts
- 14. Files of Inquiries of income and expenditure.

e. Investigator's Observation.

- 1. Are the above written books kept correctly? Yes or No.
- 2. Are vouchers kept perfect? Yes or No.
- 3. Is there any distinction between finances of individuals and Agency?
Yes or No.
- 4. Other Notices.

III. Outline of Operation of each month, from February 1948 to January 1949, with total and average.

- a. Monthly total of services rendered daily.
- b. Number of staff members at the end of each month.
- c. Number of clients at the end of each month.
- d. Legal amount of relief allowance (or fee of child welfare law).
- e. Legal amount of administration allowance.
- f. Total of salaries.
- g. Other expenditures for operation.
- h. Deficits (or loans) at the end of each month.
- i. Total of one year.
- j. Average.

IV. Condition of Accommodations

1. Clients' rooms: _____ Rooms in total
_____ Mats per capita
2. Cleaning and sanitation of rooms: Good or Bad
3. Bedding: Sufficient, Insufficient or Short
4. Sizes of rooms:
 - a. Observation room: _____ Tsubo
 - b. Clinic room: _____ Tsubo
 - c. Sick room: _____ Tsubo
 - d. Crooping room: _____ Tsubo
 - e. Kitchen: _____ Tsubo
 - f. Toilet: _____ Tsubo
5. Lavatories: Men's _____, Women's _____
6. Meeting (Amusement) room: _____ Tsubo
7. Dining room: _____ Tsubo
8. Job room: _____ Tsubo
9. Play field _____ Tsubo in total
_____ Tsubo in capita
10. Cleaning and sanitation of each room: Good or Bad
11. Other notices.
12. Is there any equipment against fire? Yes or No
13. Is there any accommodation for refugees? Yes or No Perfect or Imperfect
14. Capacity: _____ Clients
Is the capacity number proper? Yes or No Reason why

V. Treatment of Clients

1. Case work
 - a. Is case work carried on? Yes or No
 - b. Are recording cards kept perfect? Yes or No
 - c. Are individual interviews and treatments carried on? Yes or No
 - d. Are after-care or follow-up services carried on? Yes or No
2. Cooking
 - a. Are menus kept? Yes or No
 - b. Is there a table of standards of calories, and daily records? Yes or No
 - c. How many calories does a client take per day? _____ Calories
 - d. How many grams of protein does a client take per day? _____ Grams
3. Clothing
 - a. Is there any plan of preparing clothing and bedding through a year?
Yes or No
 - b. Cleaning and sanitation of clients' clothing.
Good or Bad Sufficient, Insufficient or Short

4. Health and Sanitation

a. Examine each of the following items. If it is considered good, mark a circle on the corresponding number.

- (1) Health examination more than 4 times a year, and their records.
- (2) Immunization, preventative injection, vaccination, prevention of intestinal worms and other infectious diseases.
- (3) Nurses and connection with medical institutions
- (4) Protection of the sick.
- (5) Provisions of medicine and instruments.
- (6) Sick rooms or rest rooms.
- (7) Bathing more than twice a week.
- (8) Examination of Cleanliness.
- (9) Every kind of disinfection.
- (10) Disposal of filth.

5. Is there any special consideration about education and comfort? _____

6. Is a client's daily program proper? _____

7. Investigator's opinion about the treatment of clients. _____

VI. Deficits

1. Item
2. Amounts
3. Total
4. Prospect of covering deficits and the resources for that purpose.
5. Investigator's opinion about the use of money, creditor, and prospect of covering.
6. Desirable amount of payment to cover the deficits from funds of the Community Chest.

VII. Staff Members

1. Investigator's opinion about the staff members:

- a. Is there any full-time employee who gives case work services to clients?
- b. What earnestness and understanding have the employees for their work?

2. Name
3. Position
4. Age
5. Dependont family (number of)
6. Years of service
7. Salary
8. Schools and certificates qualification

Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid: Briefly outlined below is information covering the first instructor's course in First Aid given at the National Headquarters (Tokyo) to Chapter (pre-
fectoral) personnel:

Date: 26 - 31 May (six days including Sunday)

Hours: 0900-2100 (each day)

31 students attended

31 students were certified as completing the Course

29 students were certified as FA instructors

Type of Students: Chapter employees from each of 27 Chapters, two from Osaka Chapter, and two from Headquarters.

Chapters represented: Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Tokyo, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumma, Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa, Aichi, Nagano, Osaka, Hyogo, Mie, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

Duties of the attendants in their Chapters:

Health	1
Water Safety	1
First Aid	1
Accounting	3
Business Affairs	1
Field Service	4
Disaster relief	17
Training (nurses)	1
Hospital	1
Social Service	1
Hospital Supply	1

Note: In the future those who attended the above course will be assigned to conducting First Aid Training Courses in their respective Chapters (prefectures)

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Employer Organization

In a recent interview with representatives of the Business Men's Association of Tokyo, it was stated that an increased interest is being taken in the prefectures for revitalizing employer associations. Also recent visits to several prefectures found employer associations in the process of organization. These associations have the potential possibilities of becoming very influential and active in the development of a sound social security system in Japan. The employers play a very important role in the social insurances and should be encouraged to take a more active interest in the operations at all levels of administration. They, as well as the insured, are desirous of receiving more information regarding all phases of social insurances, especially the small entrepreneur employing between 5 and 30 employees.

In a conference with the officers of one association, they stated that in order to emphasize the importance of employer-employee relationship in the social insurances, they were planning to organize a special committee which would have an equal representation of employers and employees. This committee would be advisory with respect to welfare and social insurance activities.

In addition to prefectural employer associations, there is a national Federation of Employer Associations of long standing with headquarters in Tokyo. Membership in the Federation is voluntary. The general purpose of the Federation is to consolidate the opinions of all employers on national policies and for collective representation concerning overall policies being formulated by the national government.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
107	5/28/49	Japanese B Encephalitis Program for 1949	To	I.G Eighth Army

<u>PMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
108	6/4/49	Foreign Nationals Resident in Japan Receiving Assistance from Japanese Government.	No	MG Eighth Army
109	6/7/49	Rabies Control.	No	MG Eighth Army

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

Incls:

1. Amendments to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #61).
2. Regulation for Control of Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products. (Ord. #8).
3. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #13).
4. Amendment to Enforcement Regulation. (Ord. #14).
5. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 28 May 1949.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ended 4 June 1949.

December 29, 1948

OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A part of the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37 of 1948) shall be amended as follows:

Art. 6 of the Enforcement Regulations shall be deleted.

Following article shall be added after Art. 44:

Art. 44-(2). If it is a drug or a cosmetic contained in ampule of 2 cc or less, or in other container or wrapper of the same amount or less, and the statements of the name and place of business (in case of juridical person, the address of its main office) of the manufacturer required by Art. 41, Item (b) and Art. 43, Item (b) of the Law, cannot, because of insufficient space, be stated clearly on its label, the label of such drug or cosmetic may state the registered trade mark, or name of prefecture or city where he has his office, together with simplified name, if the manufacturer has his trade mark registered according to the Trade Mark Law (Law No. 99, of 1921); or name of prefecture or city where he has his office, together with simplified name, if the manufacturer has no registered trade mark. But, in such cases, the indication required by the Law shall be described accurately on the outside container or wrapper.

In "Powerful Drugs" of Appendix No. 1, "Amylresorcin and its preparations", "Isoamylresorcin and its preparations", shall be added after "Antimon compounds and its preparations except ointment and antimonpentasulphide", and "Hexylresorcin and its preparations" shall be added, after "Preparations containing Adonis amurensis glucoside".

Official English Translation

Chapter I. General.

Article 1

Present regulation determines manufacture, assay, establishment standards, standards for products and other necessary subjects in order to keep the nature and quality of the biologic products under control in compliance with the provisions of clause 2, Art 32 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No 197, July 29, 1948.

Article 2

Biologic product, product hereafter, means any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or cure of diseases or injuries of man.

Chapter II. Manufacture.

Article 3

Biologic products shall be manufactured according to the methods described in the minimum requirements set forth under these regulations by the Welfare Minister. The Welfare Minister may recognize methods of preparation which yield products of equivalent or better quality than those described herein. In any case minimum standards of quality set forth for each product will be enforced.

Article 4

Manufacturer of the biologic products (manufacturer hereafter) shall have the plant(s) which is constructed and fitted according to the following standards:

1. That the wall space and the ceiling of the working place shall be all white washed.
2. That the important working place shall have proper preventive measures vs. dust, mosquitos and flies respectively.
3. That the proper equipment for keeping animals for manufacture and tests of the products concerned shall be maintained.
4. That the animal quarters for bleeding and the manufacture of smallpox vaccine shall have a construction making it possible to wash with abundant water.
5. That the working place shall have the equipment for the disposal of polluted water and the disinfection thereof.

6. That the spore-bearing microbes shall be handled in the room perfectly set apart.
7. That the perfect cubicle(s) shall be available for the seed-ing, harvesting and filling products.
8. That the ample facilities for the culture, disinfection, and storing products both bulk and that in the final containers shall be maintained.
9. That the thermostatic, disinfectant and refrigeratory apparatus shall be fitted with the automatic temperature recording device and other necessary instruments.
10. That the working room shall have the cloak room.

Article 5

Manufacturer shall be vigilant of their plants of the following matters in connection with their works:

1. That he shall keep the inside and outside of the plant clean always, especially the wall, floor and ceiling to be swept; disinfection and scrubbing of the floor every day.
2. That rats and insects of the inside and outside of the plant shall be exterminated.
3. That access of visitors to the plant(s) shall be restricted as far as possible, and that all chance of contamination in the course of the manufacture concerned shall be prevented.
4. That instruments used in the working room of the spore-bearing pathogenic organisms shall have some special marks indicating thereof, and that they shall never be used for any other purposes.
Such instruments are to be prepared and stored only in the quarters provided for handling spore-bearing organisms.
5. That workers shall change their coats and foot-wear in the cloak-room and that they shall wear a special cap and mask while they are at work.

Article 6

Manufacturer shall keep the products in such a manner that the potency, sterility and safety of the products may not be impaired.

Article 7

Manufacturer shall check the health conditions of the workers twice a year at least and prohibit them to work in case they are proved suffering from open tuberculosis, infectious skin diseases and other maladies which might contaminate the products.

Article 8

Manufacturer shall have surveillance over the animals for the production and tests every day, and shall exact the quarantine examination for not less than 7 days prior to their being used for the production and testing. Horses free from glanders and cows free from tuberculosis and/or hoof and mouth disease shall be used.

Article 9

Manufacturer shall burn all objects including animal corpses which are contaminated with pathogenic organism in such a manner that neither human being nor other animals may be exposed to the infection. Laboratory instruments and other equipment which are involved in the examination of the infection shall be sterilized properly.

Article 10

Manufacturer shall delegate some one person to be completely responsible for the production, facilities, personnel, maintenance or records, preparation of protocols of all biologic products produced by the manufacturer. The person shall have due good qualification for the production.

In the said protocol, following items shall be entered:

1. Name of the responsible person.
2. Date when the manufacture was started and completed.
3. Brief of the course of the manufacture.
4. Lot number.
5. Amount harvested and that of the final product.
6. Result of the auto-assay, the date thereof.
7. Date of surrendering the sample for assay, and its result.
8. Storage and temperature.
9. Disposal of the production.
10. Findings of the autopsy of the animal which has been used for the manufacture of the product.
11. Other necessary items.

Chapter III. Assay.

Article 11

Manufacturers producing products of Art 2 are not allowed to put the same for sale or distribute to others unless the said products be duly assayed by the National Institute of Health in compliance with the present ministerial ordinance.

Provision of this article pertains to the sample which has been taken of the bulk (bulk assay) in accordance with the provision of Art 14 and the sample which has been taken in accordance with provision of Art 20 (final product assay).

Rabies vaccine, Pasteur dried cord type, will not be assayed under this regulation. The use of this type vaccine is hereby prohibited after February 1, 1950.

The assay and procedure of assay for liquid and dried B.C.G. vaccine will be determined by Welfare Minister in a separate notification.

There are no other exceptions under this regulation.

Article 12

Manufacturer who applies for assay of a product (applicant hereafter) shall affix the label indicating the name of the bulk preparation (bulk hereafter), date of the manufacture, lot number fixed individually of each container and the amount thereof.

Article 13

Applicant shall apply to the National Institute of Health for the assay of each lot of product. Application will be made according to the form described by the Welfare Minister through the prefectural governor, wherein the plant or the main plant office is located. The charge for the assay will be fixed by the Welfare Minister.

In the application form following items shall be entered:

1. Name of the product
2. Date of manufacture.
3. Lot number
4. Total amount of the product.
5. Result of the auto-assay, and the date thereof.

Article 14

Governor of prefecture shall, upon receiving the application of the preceding article, have the officer (inspector) in charge examine the protocol immediately, which has been compiled by the manufacturer in accordance with the provision of Art 10 and also have the officer supervise the filling of a certain amount of sample of the bulk taken in his presence fixed by the Welfare Minister to an appropriate container out of the bulk container ~~of Art 12~~. Applicant shall affix the label to the container to indicate the name of the manufacturer, name of the product, date of the manufacture and lot number in the presence of the said officer concerned.

Officer concerned who has taken the sample of the bulk of the preceding clause shall seal the container of the product and that of the sample.

Article 15

Governor of prefecture shall send immediately the sample of bulk which has been taken according to the preceding article and the application form to the National Institute of Health.

Article 16

National Institute of Health shall, upon receiving the sample of the bulk of the preceding article, assay the same in accordance with the provision fixed by the Welfare Minister.

Article 17

National Institute of Health shall, in case of finding the sample of the bulk of the Art 14 be insufficient for the assay, inform the governor concerned the necessary quantity thereof.

Governor concerned shall, upon receiving the report of the preceding clause, take the necessary quantity of the sample as it is provided in Art 14 and send the same to the National Institute of Health.

Article 18

National Institute of Health shall, upon completion of the assay of the bulk, communicate the result thereof to the governor concerned.

Article 19

Governor shall, upon receiving the report, communicate it to the applicant. In case of being approved of the bulk assay, he shall have the applicant apply for the assay of the final product in accordance with the provision of Art 20 and 21.

Governor shall, upon receiving the report to the effect of assay unsatisfactory, communicate it to the applicant and dispose of it in accordance with the provision of Art 48 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law upon the expiration of the time for the reassaying of the clause 1 of Art 25. However, governor cannot dispose of the same until he receives the report to the effect of the reassay unsatisfactory in case of the applicant concerned has applied for the reassay prior to the expiration of the reassaying time.

Article 20

Governor shall, upon receiving the application of the preceding article, have the officer in charge break the seal of the container in accordance with the provision of clause 2 Art 14, fill the preparation of the said container, in the presence of the said officer, into the final container, which is put in any appropriate box or other vessel

convenient for sealing, and affix the label to the box or other vessel indicating the name of product, date of manufacture, lot number, also the specification of the final container and the number thereof. Labels identifying each final container will be affixed on the container at the time of filling. He also shall have the manufacturer take a certain amount of sample of the box or other container in accordance with the provision fixed by the Welfare Minister and affix the label indicating the name of the applicant, name of the product, date of manufacture and lot number.

Officer concerned shall, upon sampling, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, seal the box or other vessel and containers having the sample.

Article 21

Governor shall send the sample which has been taken in accordance with the provision of the preceding article with the application form which has been submitted of the applicant anew to the National Institute of Health.

In the application of the preceding clause, beside items described which are provided in Art 13, specification of the final container and the number thereof shall be entered.

Article 22

National Institute of Health shall, upon receiving the sample of the preceding article, attend the assay of the final product in accordance with Arts 16 and 17.

Article 23

National Institute of Health shall, upon completing the assay, communicate the result thereof to the governor concerned; and he shall send the assay approval label of the same number of the final containers of clause 2, Art 21, minus the number of the sample which has been submitted for assay.

Form of the assay approval label of the preceding clause is fixed by the Welfare Minister. The form of the label is given in the appendix.

Governor shall either request or give back the assay approval label to the National Institute of Health in case of the number of the label of clause 1 is either over or under the number of the final containers.

Article 24

Governor shall, upon receiving the communication to the effect of assay approved (clause 1 of the preceding article), inform it to the applicant and have officer in charge break the seal which has been done on either box or other container in accordance with the provisions of clause 2, Art 20, and also give the assay approval label to the manufacturer who, in the presence of the officer concerned, seal the final container with the assay approval label.

Governor shall, upon receiving the communication to the effect unsatisfactory, dispose of it in accordance with the provision of clause 2, Art 19.

Article 25

Applicant may, in case of having any disagreement of the results of either bulk or final product assay apply for the reassay giving the reasons within 14 days of receiving the communications of clause 2, Art 19, or clause 2 of the preceding article.

For the reassaying of the bulk Arts 12 - 19, for the final product, Arts 20 - 24 are applied. However, the result of the reassaying is final.

Chapter IV. Miscellaneous.

Article 26

Importers and distributors of the biologic products described herein are hereby notified that Arts 6, 13 (save item 5), and 20 - 25 are applied effective.

Supplement

Article 27

Present ministerial ordinance is enforced on and after March 1, 1949.

Article 28

Following notifications are deemed promulgated because of this ministerial ordinance:

Notifications

No 81, Welfare Ministry, December 1947, on form of the Assay Approval Label.

Article 29

Biological products which are under assay in the National Institute of Health at the time of promulgation of this regulation are assayed in accordance with the old regulation, i.e., Ministerial Regulation No 32, 1947.

Article 30

Regulation for the Control of the Manufacture and Assay of the Biologic Preparations, a ministerial ordinance No 32, Welfare Ministry, November 29, 1947 is abrogated.

MINISTRY OF WELFARE ORDINANCE NO. 13

March 9, 1949 - Official English Translation

A part of the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37 of 1948) shall be amended as follows:

In Article 5, paragraph 1, "¥ 450" shall read "¥ 1,500", and in paragraph 2 of the same Article, "¥ 150" and "¥ 300" shall read "¥ 500" and "¥ 1,000" respectively.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Incl. #3

MINISTRY OF WELFARE ORDINANCE No. 14

March 28, 1949

OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

A part of the Enforcement Regulations of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37, 1948) shall be amended as follows:

In the paragraph on "Phenylaminopropanol, Phenylmethylaminopropanol, their salts, and their preparations" in the Section of Powerful Drug, Appendix No. 1, the proviso shall be deleted.

Supplementary Provision:

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 28 MAY 1949

During the four weeks ended 28 May 1949 the */ 12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 9,178 cases and 347 deaths. **/ Increases over April were recorded for dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, malaria, and scarlet fever, while there were decreases in diphtheria, typhus fever, and epidemic meningitis. Current rates for all these diseases except dysentery, smallpox, malaria, and scarlet fever were lower than in the same month of last year. No Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague none reported in either April or May of this year or 1948.

The current case rate for diphtheria (17.5) was 15 percent less than in March (20.7), while the death rate was 1.6 compared with 2.3 previously. The case rate was the ***/ lowest ever recorded for diphtheria in May. It was 11 percent below the rate (19.7) for May of last year, and 59 percent less than that (42.8) for the same month of 1947. There were decreases from last month in the rates of 29 prefectures and increases in 17. Prefectural rates ranged from 4.8 in Yamanashi to 48.5 in Miyazaki. There were 8 prefectures with rates over 50 percent in excess of the national average: Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Fukui, Akita, Shimane, Fukuoka, Miyagi, and Iwate. On the other hand, Gumma, Chiba, Wakayama, and Yamanashi prefectures had rates that were less than half the national average.

The dysentery case rate this month (8.5) was 123 percent higher than last month (4.0), and the death rate increased from 1.0 to 2.4. The case rate was 14 percent higher than the 1948 rate for May (7.8) but nearly 40 percent below that (14.6) for the same month of 1947. Forty prefectures had higher case rates this month than last month, five had lower rates, and one prefecture had no cases either month. Current case rates ranged from zero in three prefectures (Tottori, Tokushima, and Kagoshima) to 34.9 in Gumma prefecture. Six prefectures had rates that were over 50 percent higher than the national rate, two of which (Gumma and Tokyo-to) exceeded the national average by more than 100 percent. Ten prefectures had rates less than 50 percent of the national average. The two prefectures whose rates were over 100 percent higher than the national accounted for 23 percent of all cases of dysentery.

The case rate for typhoid fever this month (5.8) was more than one-third higher than that (4.3) for March. The death rate increased from 0.7 to 0.8. The case rate was the ***/ lowest ever recorded for May. It was less than one-half the rate (12.1) of May of last year and less than one-third of that (18.3) for the same month of 1947. The rates increased over last month in two-thirds (31) of the prefectures and decreased in one-third. Current case rates ranged from zero in three prefectures (Shiga, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima) to 19.6 in Kochi prefecture. Twenty-seven of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average, 9 were higher, and 10 were lower. Three prefectures (Kochi, Tokyo-to, and Mie) having rate more than twice as great as the national rate accounted for 23 percent of the total cases.

The current paratyphoid fever case rate (2.1) is the lowest rate ever recorded for May during the ***/ entire period for which records are available (1912-1949). The case rate was approximately one-third higher than the rate (1.5) for the previous month, but only one-half that (4.2) for the same month in 1948, and less than half the rate (4.4) for May 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures had increases in rates this month, 18 had decreases, and in 5 prefectures there were no cases either month. There were no cases in 14 prefectures this month. Three prefectures, Tokyo-to, Shizuoka, and Nagano, had rates more than twice as high as the national average, 11.8, 4.9, and 4.4 respectively. The remaining 29 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.4 to 4.1.

The smallpox case rate in May (0.9) was three times the April rate (0.3). There were 54 cases and 6 deaths as compared with 24 cases and 4 deaths in April. The May rate was nine times as great as in May 1948 (0.1), but one-fourth less than the rate (1.2) in the same month of 1947. Current cases were reported in 8 prefectures, 42 in Osaka, 6 in Fukuoka, and 1 each in Mie, Nara, Tottori, Ehime, Nagasaki, and Oita.

The typhus fever case rate dropped from 0.2 to 0.1 this month, while the death rate remained less than 0.1. In May 1946 and May 1947 the case rates were 0.5 and 1.4 respectively. There were 7 cases in May this year --- 3 each in Tokyo-to and Osaka prefecture, and 1 in Miyagi Prefecture.

The malaria case rate (6.7) increased nearly two and a half times over the April rate (2.7), although the death rate (0.1) remained the same during the two months. The rate for May 1949 was one-fifth higher than the 1948 rate (5.6) for the same month, but less than half the rate (14.4) for May 1947. There were increases in the malaria case rate for May as compared with April in 29 prefectures and decreases in 15. The remaining 2 prefectures had no cases either month. A total of 7 prefectures had no malaria cases in May. Shiga Prefecture had a case rate of 434.1 or 290 cases -- approximately 7 out of every 10 cases in Japan. The case rates in the remaining 38 prefectures ranged from 0.6 to 5.1.

There continued to be no cases of or deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis. In May 1948 there was one death, and in May 1947 there were 9.

The case rate for scarlet fever in May (7.8) was higher than for any month since November 1944. It was 34 percent higher than the April rate (5.8), and deaths rose from 0.1 to 0.2. The case rate exceeded that (4.7) for May 1948 by 66 percent, and the 1947 rate (5.6) for the same month by 39 percent. There were increases this month in 28 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 1. The remaining prefectures had no cases either month. Major increases occurred in Okayama (48.8 cases per 100,000 more in May than in April). Yamaguchi (16.7 more cases), Nagano (12.8 more), Shimane (11.0 more), and Yamanashi (10.6 more). Five prefectures had rates more than double the national average and together accounted for nearly 50 percent of all cases reported. They were Okayama (53.9), Nagano (28.9), Tokyo-to (20.5), Yamaguchi (17.4), and Shiga (16.5). Four prefectures reported no cases this month. The remaining 37 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.6 to 14.5.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis (2.0) dropped 20 percent from the rate (2.5) for the previous month, while the death rate dropped from 0.7 to 0.4. The rate for May 1949 was nearly 25 percent below the rate for May 1948 (2.6) and over 70 percent below the rate for May 1947 (6.8). The rate was lower than any May rate since 1942. There were decreases in the rate from the previous month in 23 prefectures, increases in 16, and no change in 1. The remaining six prefectures had no cases either month. In 13 prefectures this month there were no cases reported, while at the other extreme 8 prefectures had rates more than double the national average. Tottori Prefecture, with a case rate of 8.8, was more than 4 times the national average.

There continued to be no cholera and no plague.

****/ Five additional diseases, for which sufficiently complete data on deaths are not available, accounted for 101,860 cases.

Measles continued its regular seasonal upward trend which commenced in September 1948. The case rate for May 1949 (582.3) was the highest recorded since June 1947. It was well over half again as much as the rate for April (370.1), over four times as high as the rate in May 1948 (135.6), and slightly higher than the May 1947 rate (574.3). There were only 4 prefectures where the case rate decreased in May. In Oita Prefecture the rate dropped from 666.2 to 427.3. The other three prefectures (Kumamoto, Aomori, and Kochi) had slight decreases. The range in prefectural rates was wide, from 31.7 in Kochi to 2835.9 in Shiga. There were 13 prefectures with rates less than 50 percent as high as the national rate, and 8 with rates 50 percent higher than the national. Shiga prefecture's case rate (2835.9) was over four times as high as the national average. Toyama (2125.7) and Shimane (1944.1) had rates over three times as high, while the case rate in Kyoto Prefecture (1287.4) was more than double the national average. These four prefectures accounted for nearly one-fifth of all cases.

The whooping cough case rate for May (149.4) was 50 percent higher than the rate (99.7) for April. It was more than two and a half times the rate (58.8) for the same month last year, but less than half the May 1947 rate (327.5). There were

1 prefectures showing increases over the March rates and only 5 showing decreases. Prefectural rates ranged from a low of 22.6 in Kochi to a high of 409.5 in the neighbouring prefecture of Ehime. Half of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. There were 14 prefectures with rates below 50 percent and 9 with rates above. Four prefectures with rates over twice as high as the national rate were: Ehime (409.5), Toyama (402.1), Shiga (333.9), and Nagawa (323.3).

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (686.9) continued its upward trend. It was 13 percent higher than last month's rate (609.8), 25 percent higher than the rates for May 1948 (548.3) and May 1947 (548.7). There were increases over the previous rate in all but 9 prefectures. All but 3 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Toyama Prefecture had a rate (1510.2) over twice as great. The other 2 exceeding the national average were Hokkaido (1173.5) and Tokyo-to (1170.3). These three prefectures together accounted for over one-fifth the total cases in Japan.

The pneumonia case rate (235.0) dropped 10 percent below last month's rate (262.2). It was, however, almost 60 percent higher than the rate for May 1948 (148.3), although nearly 40 percent below the rate (377.5) for the same month in 1947. There were decreases of rates in 30 prefectures and increases in 16. Rates ranged from 100.2 in Chiba Prefecture to 784.5 in Toyama. Only 7 prefectures had rates outside a range of 50 percent plus or minus the national rate. The five prefectures with the higher rates were: Toyama (784.5), Shiga (428.2), Iwate (371.7), Hokkaido (363.5), and Niigata (360.2). Together, they accounted for over one-fifth of the total pneumonia cases. The 2 prefectures with the low rates were Chiba (100.2) and Oita (107.1).

The influenza case rate (6.6) dropped 13 percent from last month's rate (7.6). It was 38 percent higher than the rate (4.8) for May 1948, but 63 percent lower than the rate (17.9) for the same month of 1947. In 19 prefectures rates decreased from last month, and in 16 there were increases. In 11 prefectures there were no cases in either month. No cases were reported in 14 prefectures this month. Only 12 prefectures had rates within 50 percent plus or minus of the national average, 10 exceeded the average by more than 50 percent, and the remaining 24 were less than 50 percent of the national figure. There were 6 prefectures with rates over 3 times as high as the national, one of which (Niigata with a case rate of 54.2) was over 8 times as high. Niigata alone accounted for 25 percent of all influenza cases in Japan. When the other 5 -- Nagasaki (33.4), Tokushima (27.1), Fukui (26.7), Ishikawa (23.6), and Yamaguchi (22.6) -- are added, over 50 percent of the total cases are accounted for.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 33,756 cases this month. The rate for syphilis (274.8) was 4 percent higher than for the preceding month (263.0). It was 13 percent lower than the rate for May 1948 (314.6) but 31 percent higher than the rate (209.0) for the same month of 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 109.8 to 624.5.

The gonorrhea case rate (246.1) was 4 percent higher than in April (236.3), but 27 percent lower than in May 1948 (336.1) and 18 percent lower than in the same month of 1947 (300.1). Prefectural rates ranged from 57.4 to 898.1.

The case rate for chancroid (29.3) was slightly lower last month (29.7), and was approximately 45 percent lower than the rates for the same months in 1948 (51.2) and 1947 (55.0). Prefectural rates ranged from 2.1 to 101.1.

FOOTNOTES:

*/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, and plague.

**/ May 1949 was a 4 week period. April 1949, May 1948, and May 1947 were all 5 week periods. Rates for 1947 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947 and for 1948 and 1949 upon the estimated population

as of 1 July 1948. Comparisons of monthly data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in periods of time included or in the base populations.

*** / Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.

**** / These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
4 Week Period Ended 28 May 1949

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	64	20.8	11	3.6	14	4.6	2	0.7
AOMORI	19	20.4	3	3.2	9	9.7	-	-
IWATE	27	27.3	2	2.0	10	10.1	2	2.0
MIYAGI	34	27.8	2	1.6	7	5.7	-	-
AKITA	30	30.6	2	2.0	9	9.2	2	2.0
YAMAGATA	15	14.6	1	1.0	11	10.7	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	24	15.5	1	0.6	8	5.2	4	2.6
IBARA	21	13.4	1	0.6	26	16.6	8	5.1
TOCHIGI	29	24.3	1	0.8	10	8.4	4	3.4
GUMMA	10	8.1	2	1.6	43	34.9	8	6.5
SAITAMA	27	16.6	2	1.2	18	11.0	7	4.3
CHIBA	11	6.7	-	-	9	5.5	5	3.1
TOKYO	67	16.2	9	2.2	85	20.5	21	5.1
KANAGAWA	26	14.7	3	1.7	25	14.1	9	5.1
NIIGATA	40	21.5	4	2.1	17	9.1	5	2.7
TOYAMA	18	23.6	4	5.2	2	2.6	3	3.9
ISIKAWA	7	9.7	1	1.4	5	6.9	2	2.8
FUKUI	19	33.9	2	3.6	3	5.3	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	3	4.8	2	3.2	6	9.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	15	9.4	3	1.9	10	6.3	2	1.2
GIFU	16	13.7	1	0.9	11	9.4	1	0.9
SHIZUOKA	19	10.3	1	0.5	24	13.0	8	4.1
AICHI	23	9.3	-	-	26	10.5	7	2.8
MIE	13	11.7	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	9	13.5	1	1.5	4	6.0	1	1.7
KYOTO	21	15.4	3	2.2	14	10.3	2	1.4
OSAKA	35	13.0	2	0.7	23	8.6	4	1.7
HYOGO	25	10.4	1	0.4	15	6.2	6	2.7
NARA	8	13.4	1	1.7	2	3.4	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	4	5.3	-	-	7	9.3	1	1.2
TOTTORI	7	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	21	30.4	1	1.4	6	8.7	-	-
OKAYAMA	21	16.6	-	-	3	2.4	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	33	21.1	2	1.3	7	4.5	1	0.9
YAMAGUCHI	24	20.8	1	0.9	5	4.3	5	4.1
TOKUSHIMA	7	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	11	15.4	2	2.8	6	8.4	2	2.8
EHIME	17	15.0	-	-	20	17.7	4	3.1
KOCHI	12	18.1	-	-	4	6.0	2	3.0
FUKUOKA	71	28.0	9	3.6	8	3.2	5	2.0
SAGA	10	14.0	2	2.8	1	1.4	1	1.7
NAGASAKI	31	25.9	1	0.8	7	5.8	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	23	16.8	1	0.7	8	5.9	3	2.7
OITA	19	19.9	5	5.2	5	5.2	2	2.3
MIYAZAKI	39	48.5	1	1.2	13	16.2	5	6.1
KAGOSHIMA	46	34.0	6	4.4	-	-	-	-

* May 1949	1071	17.5	97	1.6	547	8.9	149	2.4
** Apr 1949	1588	20.7	175	2.3	310	4.0	75	1.0
** May 1948	1510	19.7	98	1.4	600	7.8	201	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report-- 28 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	9	2.9	-	-	4	1.3	-	-
AOMORI	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1	-	-
IWATE	3	3.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	6	4.9	2	1.6	5	4.1	1	0.8
AKITA	3	3.1	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	3.2	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
IBATAKI	6	3.8	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
GUUMA	4	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	9	5.5	3	1.8	4	2.5	-	-
CHIBA	6	3.7	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	57	13.8	5	1.2	49	11.8	-	-
KANAGAWA	20	11.3	3	1.7	6	3.4	-	-
NIIGATA	14	7.5	-	-	3	1.6	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3.9	1	1.3	3	3.9	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	4.2	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	6	10.7	3	5.3	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	5	3.1	-	-	7	4.4	-	-
Gifu	9	7.7	2	1.7	2	1.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	12	6.5	-	-	9	4.9	-	-
AICHI	28	11.3	4	1.6	9	3.6	-	-
MIE	13	11.7	3	2.7	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	13	1.5	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-
OSAKA	15	5.6	3	1.1	2	0.7	-	-
HYOGO	24	9.9	2	0.8	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	3	5.0	-	-	1	1.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	6.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	3.8	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	7.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KAJIMA	4	5.6	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
EHIME	5	4.4	1	0.9	4	3.5	-	-
KOCHI	13	19.6	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	7	2.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-
SAGA	4	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJIMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	6	6.3	2	2.1	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* May 1949	356	5.8	47	0.8	130	2.1	2	0.0
** Apr 1949	330	4.3	55	0.7	118	1.5	9	0.1
** May 1948	928	12.1	129	1.9	321	4.2	16	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	3	0.7	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	42	15.6	5	1.9	3	1.1	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.4	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* May 1949	54	0.9	6	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.0
** Apr 1949	24	0.3	4	0.1	14	0.2	1	0.0
** May 1948	5	0.1	1	0.0	36	0.5	13	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 28 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	JALAPHA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	9	2.9	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	2.4	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.6	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	290	434.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	2.5	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	3.4	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOITOFI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIOGSHIMA	8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTA	4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
* May 1949	111	6.7	6	0.1	-	-	-	-
** Apr 1949	206	2.7	6	0.1	-	-	-	-
** May 1948	129	5.6	26	0.4	-	-	1	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPILEPTIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	31	10.1	2	0.7	10	3.3	1	0.3
AOMORI	1	1.1	-	-	5	5.4	-	-
IWATE	6	6.1	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	3	2.5	-	-	5	4.1	1	0.8
AKITA	5	5.1	-	-	5	5.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	4	3.9	4	3.9
FUKUSHIMA	12	7.7	1	0.6	4	2.6	-	-
IBARAKI	4	2.6	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	6	5.0	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	4	3.2	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
SAITAMA	23	14.1	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	11	6.7	-	-	4	2.4	1	0.6
TOKYO	85	20.5	5	1.2	20	4.8	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	15	8.5	-	-	8	4.5	1	0.6
NIIGATA	4	2.1	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	4	5.2	-	-	4	5.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	3	5.3	-	-
YAMANASHI	9	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	46	28.9	-	-	3	1.9	1	0.6
GIFU	2	1.7	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
SEIZUOKA	5	2.7	-	-	2	1.1	-	-
AICHI	16	6.5	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
MIE	9	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	11	16.9	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	15	11.0	-	-	2	1.5	1	0.7
OSAKA	21	7.8	1	0.4	8	3.0	6	2.2
HYOGO	11	4.6	-	-	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	3	5.0	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.7	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	4	8.8	-	-
SHIMANE	10	14.5	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	68	53.9	-	-	2	1.6	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	20	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.8	-	-	2	1.8	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	3	2.2	1	0.7
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	3	3.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
* May 1949	481	7.8	12	0.2	121	2.0	27	0.4
** Apr 1949	441	5.8	5	0.1	189	2.5	52	0.7
** May 1948	359	4.7	4	0.1	200	2.6	56	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 28 May 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		HOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1508	490.3	696	226.3	3609	1173.5
AOMORI	120	128.8	127	136.3	674	723.3
IWATE	184	185.9	67	67.7	844	852.6
MIYAGI	303	248.2	281	230.1	995	814.9
AKITA	210	214.0	99	100.9	491	500.2
YAMAGATA	126	122.4	169	164.1	547	531.2
FUKUSHIMA	445	287.1	129	83.2	777	501.3
IBARA KI	652	417.0	98	62.7	709	453.4
TOCHIGI	120	100.7	73	61.2	503	422.0
GUMMA	566	459.8	206	167.4	508	412.7
SAITAMA	718	440.2	361	221.3	825	505.8
CHIBA	598	365.3	71	43.4	728	444.7
TOKYO	3077	742.5	714	172.3	4850	1170.3
KANAGAWA	838	472.8	311	175.5	1228	692.8
NIIGATA	1360	730.1	243	130.4	1007	540.6
TOYAMA	1623	2125.7	307	402.1	1153	1510.2
ISHIKAWA	695	964.4	172	238.7	556	771.5
FUKUI	373	665.2	40	71.3	497	996.3
YAMANASHI	289	463.5	37	59.3	224	359.3
NAAGANO	549	345.2	218	137.1	1058	665.2
GIFU	483	414.3	186	159.5	597	512.1
SHIZUOKA	828	449.7	198	107.5	796	432.3
AICHI	1286	521.1	436	176.7	1459	591.2
MIE	1031	928.8	154	138.7	735	662.1
SHIGA	1894	2835.9	223	333.9	344	515.1
KYOTO	1757	1287.4	250	183.2	1275	934.2
OSAKA	1673	622.1	326	121.2	2147	798.4
HYOGO	1181	489.1	376	155.7	1336	553.3
NARA	513	861.9	36	60.5	257	431.8
WAKAYAMA	300	400.1	18	24.0	507	676.2
TOTTORI	212	467.3	51	112.4	339	747.3
SHIMANE	1343	1944.1	49	70.9	542	784.6
OKAYAMA	236	187.0	217	171.9	942	746.3
HIROSHIMA	1204	769.2	360	230.0	1458	931.5
YAMAGUCHI	773	671.4	100	86.9	693	601.9
TOKUSHIMA	57	85.7	34	51.1	349	525.0
KAGAWA	55	77.0	231	323.3	470	657.8
EHIME	297	262.1	464	409.5	621	548.1
KOCHI	21	31.7	15	22.6	347	523.8
FUKUOKA	2875	1134.7	587	231.7	1836	724.6
SAGA	804	1128.8	120	168.5	407	571.4
NAGASAKI	683	570.5	114	95.2	768	641.5
KUMAMOTO	745	545.3	49	35.9	504	368.9
OITA	407	427.3	35	36.7	464	487.2
MIYAZAKI	406	504.5	66	82.0	621	771.6
KOGOSHIMA	310	229.5	51	37.7	547	404.9
* May 1949	35728	582.3	9165	149.4	42144	686.9
** Apr 1949	28384	370.1	7649	99.7	46767	609.8
** May 1949	10413	135.8	4506	58.8	42053	548.3

See footnotes at end of table.

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1118	363.5	17	5.5
AOMORI	253	271.5	-	-
IWATE	368	371.7	-	-
MIYAGI	272	222.8	-	-
AKITA	226	230.3	-	-
YAMAGATA	246	238.9	1	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	428	276.1	-	-
IBARAKI	422	269.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	231	193.8	-	-
GUMMA	314	255.1	1	0.8
SAITAMA	419	256.9	11	6.7
CHIBA	164	100.2	-	-
TOKYO	606	146.2	4	1.0
KANAGAWA	439	247.7	1	0.6
NIIGATA	671	360.2	101	54.2
TOYAMA	599	784.5	4	5.2
ISHIKAWA	218	302.5	17	23.6
FUKUI	187	333.5	15	26.7
YAMANASHI	179	287.1	7	11.2
NAGANO	480	301.8	6	3.8
GIFU	320	274.5	11	9.4
SHIZUOKA	337	183.0	-	-
AICHI	529	214.3	17	6.9
MIE	357	321.6	15	13.5
SHIGA	286	428.2	4	6.0
KOYOTO	273	200.0	3	2.2
OSAKA	356	132.4	3	1.1
HYOGO	353	146.2	12	5.0
NARA	108	181.5	5	8.4
WAKAYAMA	165	220.1	-	-
TOTTORI	105	231.5	-	-
SHIMANE	223	322.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	314	248.8	3	2.4
HIROSHIMA	369	235.7	28	17.9
YAMAGUCHI	170	147.7	26	22.6
TOKUSHIMA	144	216.6	18	27.1
KAGAWA	132	184.7	3	4.2
EHIME	362	319.5	3	2.6
KOCHI	84	126.8	-	-
FUKUOKA	454	179.2	2	0.8
SAGA	201	282.2	7	9.8
NAGASAKI	236	197.1	40	33.4
KUMMOTO	202	147.8	1	0.7
OITA	102	107.1	6	6.3
MIYAZAKI	233	289.5	12	14.9
KAGOSHIMA	164	121.4	-	-
* May 1949	14419	235.0	404	6.6
** Apr 1949	20107	262.2	580	7.6
** May 1948	11376	148.3	367	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

4 Weeks Ended 28 May 1949

PREFECTURE	CHLOROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
HOKKAIDO	70	22.8	665	216.2	687	223.4
AOMORI	8	8.6	127	136.3	180	193.2
INATE	6	6.1	71	71.7	140	141.4
MIYAGI	6	4.9	105	86.0	149	122.0
AKITA	12	12.2	97	98.8	245	249.6
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	92	89.3	168	163.2
FUKUSHIMA	18	11.6	203	131.0	403	260.0
IBARA-KI	25	16.0	130	83.1	199	127.3
TOCHIGI	18	15.1	235	197.2	303	254.2
GUMMA	30	24.4	162	131.6	241	195.8
SAIMATA	18	11.0	158	96.9	268	164.3
CHIBA	27	16.5	233	142.3	310	189.4
TOKYO	168	40.5	1398	337.3	1352	326.2
KANAGAWA	176	99.3	1592	898.1	1107	624.5
NIIGATA	4	2.1	107	57.4	218	117.0
TOYAMA	8	10.5	200	262.0	178	233.1
ISHIKAWA	12	16.7	194	269.2	157	217.9
FUKUI	14	25.0	92	164.1	105	187.2
YAMANASHI	14	22.5	69	110.7	71	113.9
NAGANO	16	10.1	205	128.9	216	135.8
GIFU	18	15.4	335	287.3	128	109.8
SHIZUOKA	15	8.1	259	140.7	270	146.6
AICHI	50	20.3	612	248.0	668	270.7
MIIE	18	16.2	164	147.7	277	249.5
SHIGA	17	25.5	83	124.3	135	202.1
KYOTO	138	101.1	485	355.4	730	534.9
OSAKA	157	58.4	927	344.7	1343	499.4
HYOGO	131	54.3	786	325.5	950	393.5
NARA	45	75.6	158	265.5	183	307.5
WAKAYAMA	65	86.7	302	402.8	315	420.2
TOTTORI	24	52.9	190	418.8	198	436.4
SHIMANE	4	5.8	69	99.9	82	118.7
OKAYAMA	71	56.2	310	245.6	385	305.0
HIROSHIMA	85	54.3	680	434.4	560	357.8
YAMAGUCHI	24	20.8	316	274.5	217	188.5
TOKUSHIMA	5	7.5	66	99.3	160	240.7
KAGAWA	17	23.8	139	194.5	214	299.5
EHIME	9	7.9	126	111.2	130	114.7
KOCHI	10	15.1	168	253.6	196	295.8
FUKUOKA	150	59.2	1499	591.6	1409	556.1
SAGA	14	19.7	239	335.6	242	339.8
NAGASAKI	45	37.6	427	356.6	590	492.8
KUMAMOTO	8	5.9	195	142.7	312	228.3
OITA	6	6.3	82	86.1	127	133.3
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	159	197.6	159	197.6
KAGOSHIMA	17	12.6	187	138.4	183	135.5

* May 1949	1798	29.3	15098	246.1	16860	274.8
** Apr 1949	2277	29.7	18119	236.3	20173	263.0
** May 1948	3928	51.2	25928	338.1	24125	314.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period, and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both 1948 and 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. Population estimates by prefecture are not yet available for 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 4 JUNE 1949

During the twenty-third week ended 4 June 1949 there were reported 27,423 cases of communicable disease compared with 27,229 cases in the preceding week. A few corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (236) did not change from the previous week. Deaths decreased from 25 to 22. The current case figure was 6 percent less than that (251) in the twenty-third week of last year and more than 60 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (614). Approximately half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 20 had more cases, and 2 remained the same. Current cases ranged from zero in one prefecture to 16. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.4 and 22.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 2.8.

Dysentery cases (237) increased by nearly a fourth since last week (192). Deaths also increased, from 45 to 70 currently. This week's cases were 37 percent greater than in the same period of last year (173) but were 40 percent fewer than the corresponding 1947 cases (398). Cases increased over last week in more than half (24) of the prefectures, decreased in 12, and did not change in 8. Saga and Kagoshima Prefectures had no cases in either week. Thirty-nine prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 21, Tokyo-to had 37, and the six remaining prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.5 and 4.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.6 and 1.2.

There were 15 percent more cases of typhoid fever this week (137) than in the preceding week (119). Deaths numbered 15 compared with 12 previously. The current case figure was nearly a fourth below that (178) for the same week of 1948 and well under a half of the total (293) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases from last week in nearly half (22) of the prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 4. The other 4 prefectures had no cases in either week. Thirty-six prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each this week, Tokyo-to reported 20, and the remaining 9 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.9 and 5.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.7.

Cases of paratyphoid fever this week (33) were 27 percent lower than last week (45). There were 2 deaths as compared with 1 in the previous week. Current cases were 54 percent lower than last year (72) and 62 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (86). There were increases this week in 9 prefectures, decreases in 10, and no change in 5. In nearly half (22) of the prefectures there were no cases either week. This week there was a total of 29 prefectures reporting no cases. The number of cases in the other 17 prefectures ranged from 1 to 8. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 9 cases of smallpox reported this week as against 6 last week, with no deaths as compared with 1 previously. In the same week of last year there was 1 case, but in the corresponding week of 1947 there were 16. One of the current cases occurred in Mie Prefecture in Tsu city. The remaining cases occurred in Osaka Prefecture, 4 in Osaka city, 2 in Fuse city, 1 in Kaizuka city, and 1 in Nakahamachi gun. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 3 cases of typhus fever and 1 death this week as compared with 4 cases and no deaths last week. In the twenty-third weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 4 and 35 cases respectively. The current cases were in Osaka, Nara, and Miyagi Prefectures. The 1 death was in Osaka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.2. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of malaria cases this week (172) was more than 50 percent higher than the number last week (113), but deaths decreased from 2 to 1. Current cases were slightly above the number reported in the same period last year (167) but almost one-third lower than the corresponding number (253) in 1947. There were increases in the number of cases since last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 10, and no change in 3.

The remaining 16 prefectures had no cases either week. Shiga Prefecture, reporting 127 cases, accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total, with 21 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each accounting for the remainder. Over half (24) of the prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.2 and 3.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There have been no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported since January. The twenty-third weeks of 1948 and 1947 each had 1 case.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased for the first time since the week ended 30 April. The number of cases this week (119) was 19 percent lower than the number last week (147). There were no deaths as compared to 5 last week. The number of current cases, however, was 92 percent higher than that (62) for the same period last year and 65 percent higher than the figure (72) for the corresponding 1947 period. Seventeen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last, 12 had more, and 4 remained the same. The other 13 prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to, with 19 cases, and Nagano prefecture, with 15, accounted for more than one-fourth of all cases reported. The remaining cases were distributed among 24 additional prefectures with from 1 to 9 cases each. There were 20 prefectures with no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.8 and 6.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of cases of epidemic meningitis this week (24) was 14 percent above the number for last week (21). The number of deaths rose from 6 to 8. Cases this week were slightly higher than those (23) in the twenty-third week of last year, but only one-third of the figure (72) for the corresponding period in 1947. There were increases over last week's figures in 11 prefectures, decreases in 8, and no changes in 4. There were no cases either week in half (23) of the prefectures. All cases this week occurred in 16 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.0 respectively, and the corresponding death rates both 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (9,649) was slightly greater than last week (9,594). The current total was more than four and a half times as great as the one for the same week of last year (2,118), but only 3 percent higher than the corresponding 1947 total (9,405). There were decreases from last week in 24 prefectures and increases in 22. Prefectures with large numeric increases were Yamanashi (254 more cases), Shimane (197), Shizuoka (110), and Wakayama (102). Large decreases occurred in Niigata Prefecture (182) and Tokyo-to (172). Over one-fourth of the total cases this week were in 5 prefectures: Fukuoka (646), Tokyo-to (556), Toyama (542), Shiga (525), and Aichi (430). An additional 7 prefectures with from 307 to 391 cases accounted for an additional one-fourth of the total. Thus, slightly more than one-fourth of the prefectures accounted for more than half of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 629.1 and 298.6 respectively.

There were 3,034 cases of whooping cough this week, an increase of 16 percent over last week's total (2,612). Current cases were two and three-fourths times as in the same week last year (1,101), but only two-thirds of the number (4,570) in the corresponding week of 1947. There were increases over last week in 29 of the prefectures, decreases in 15, and no change in 2. The greatest numeric increases occurred in Ehime and Aichi Prefectures, with 57 and 53 more cases respectively than in the previous week. One-third of the cases occurred in 5 prefectures: Hokkaido (230), Tokyo-to (225), Fukuoka (194), Ehime (193), and Aichi (173). The current and cumulative case rates were 197.8 and 104.8 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases (10,759) was slightly lower than last week's total (10,782). It was, however, 18 percent higher than the total (9,132) in the same period of last year, and 33 percent higher than the total (8,095) for the corresponding week in 1947. There were increases in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 22, and no change in 1. Prefectural case figures ranged from 45 to 1,295. The current and cumulative case rates were 701.4 and 552.7 respectively.

Pneumonia cases this week (2,983) were 10 percent less than in the preceding week (3,312). They were 67 percent greater than in the same period of last year (1,785), but 33 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (4,432). There were decreases in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. The greatest decrease occurred in

Niigata Prefecture with 65 fewer cases than last week, the greatest increase in Wakayama with an additional 54 cases. Seven prefectures accounted for nearly 30 percent of the cases: Hokkaido (194), Niigata (121), Nagano (117), Tokyo-to (114), Saitama (111), Aichi (106), and Toyama (104). The current and cumulative case rates were 194.5 and 238.1 respectively.

Influenza cases continued to drop sharply. The total number this week (28) was nearly 40 percent below that for last week (46). It was less than half the 1948 figure for the same period (58) and slightly more than a third of the corresponding total (80) for 1947. One half (23) of all the prefectures had no cases either week, 11 had decreases in the number of cases, 7 increases, and 5 had no change. All cases reported occurred in 13 prefectures, with numbers of cases ranging from 1 to 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 4.7 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,529 and 91,039 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,292 and 80,842; and for chancroid 477 and 11,647. All venereal diseases were greater than last week, when there were 4,359 cases of syphilis, 3642 of gonorrhea, and 429 of chancroid. All there were lower than in the same period of last year, when there were 4,652 cases of syphilis, 4,578 of gonorrhea, and 684 of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for syphilis were 295.3 and 258.1 respectively; for gonorrhea, 279.8 and 229.1; and for chancroid, 31.1 and 33.0.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 4 JUNE 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	3	522	69	3	2	63	7
AOMORI	4	-	134	9	3	-	20	-
IWATE	3	-	185	27	4	-	30	3
MIYAGI	12	-	256	18	2	1	40	6
AKITA	5	-	174	13	6	-	41	4
YAMAGATA	1	-	103	13	-	-	34	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	126	16	4	2	28	10
IBARA/KI	8	-	120	9	18	12	64	40
TOCHIGI	5	-	124	9	8	3	28	15
GUMMA	4	-	103	12	21	7	80	16
SAITAMA	6	-	160	13	11	6	48	22
CHIBA	-	-	125	15	2	-	32	18
TOKYO	11	1	588	75	37	7	277	64
KANAGAWA	4	-	224	31	5	1	65	17
NIIGATA	8	2	331	34	9	-	49	11
TOYAMA	3	1	138	19	1	-	6	3
ISIKAWA	3	-	131	14	1	-	11	4
FUKUI	4	1	74	8	2	-	12	3
YAMANASHI	1	1	* 38	8	1	1	8	3
NAAGANO	5	-	169	17	3	1	25	5
GIFU	1	-	91	17	3	1	19	3
SHIZUOKA	6	2	* 151	20	17	4	60	18
AICHI	10	-	190	15	17	3	81	26
MIE	4	-	129	7	2	-	13	2
SHIGA	4	2	60	5	-	-	7	1
KYOTO	4	1	90	10	6	1	43	10
OSAKA	11	1	198	19	11	2	90	10
HYOGO	16	-	* 235	22	3	-	38	14
NARA	2	1	55	7	1	1	3	2
WAKAYAMA	5	-	53	-	1	1	12	3
TOTTORI	2	-	45	7	2	1	6	2
SHIMANE	3	2	137	9	1	1	24	2
OKAYAMA	4	-	91	16	3	1	14	5
HIROSHIMA	6	-	200	13	4	2	29	6
YAMAGUCHI	4	1	157	16	-	-	12	8
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	57	3	4	3	6	5
KAGAWA	3	-	75	10	1	1	7	4
EHIME	1	2	97	15	2	1	* 36	* 9
KOCHI	4	-	75	1	1	-	13	2
FUKUOKA	15	-	489	46	2	-	26	12
SAGA	7	-	243	16	-	-	13	6
NAGASAKI	2	-	230	19	2	-	20	5
KUMAMOTO	3	-	135	12	-	-	13	4
OITA	6	-	204	22	2	-	16	4
MIYAZAKI	7	-	271	20	11	4	41	14
KAGOSHIMA	6	1	247	34	-	-	7	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	236	22	* 7830	810	237	70	* 1610	* 431
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	15.4	1.4	22.2	2.3	15.5	4.6	4.6	1.2
Previous	15.4	1.6			12.5	3.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HAKKAIDO	1	-	55	8	1	-	13	1
AOMORI	-	-	16	3	1	-	10	-
IWATE	1	-	20	5	1	-	10	1
MIYAGI	7	1	79	11	-	-	41	4
AKITA	2	-	16	4	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	17	4	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	30	2	-	-	9	-
IBARA/KI	1	1	18	4	3	-	11	-
TOCHIGI	8	-	24	5	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	3	-	18	4	1	-	6	1
SAITAMA	6	1	58	12	1	-	14	1
CHIBA	2	-	* 46	9	-	-	* 12	1
TOKYO	20	1	357	40	8	2	245	4
KANAGAWA	5	2	79	10	1	-	20	1
NIIGATA	5	-	60	3	3	-	17	1
TOYAMA	-	-	16	5	-	-	11	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	13	2	1	-	12	-
FUKUI	5	-	30	4	-	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	7	2	-	-	3	1
NAGANO	3	-	29	2	4	-	16	-
GIFU	-	-	63	11	-	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	6	3	65	9	1	-	61	3
AICHI	3	2	104	11	1	-	28	-
MIIE	6	-	83	11	3	-	26	1
SHICA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	8	-	56	4	-	-	7	-
OSAKA	2	2	73	13	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	5	-	* 86	7	-	-	* 7	-
NARA	-	1	23	7	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	9	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	-	-	21	1	1	-	3	-
SHIMANE	2	-	24	5	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	20	6	-	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	98	7	1	-	18	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	19	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	2	-	12	1	-	-	4	1
EHIME	1	-	21	1	-	-	4	-
KOCHI	7	1	45	5	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	76	8	1	-	20	-
SAGA	1	-	24	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	16	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	14	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	137	15	* 1968	257	33	2	711	26
RATE								
Current	8.9	1.0	5.6	0.7	2.2	0.1	2.0	0.1
Previous	7.8	0.8			2.9	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SPALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	8	-	61	6	1	1	16	1
NARA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	* 7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-

TOTAL	9	-	104	10	3	1	* 84	5
-------	---	---	-----	----	---	---	------	---

RATE								
Current	0.6	-	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.4	0.1			0.3	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 June 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	26	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	5	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	1	9	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	127	-	545	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	172	1	1097	22	-	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	11.2	0.1	3.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	7.4	0.1			-	-		-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 June 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
HOKKAIDO	8	-	245	7	2	-	96	14	
AOMORI	1	-	11	-	-	-	18	2	
IWATE	3	-	26	-	2	-	15	1	
MIYAGI	-	-	23	1	2	-	40	9	
AKITA	-	-	21	-	1	-	19	2	
YAMAGATA	1	-	14	-	-	-	16	9	
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	36	1	2	-	35	8	
IBARAKI	-	-	21	-	-	-	23	7	
TOCHIGI	3	-	23	1	-	-	7	2	
GUMMA	-	-	21	-	1	-	10	3	
SAITAMA	7	-	90	3	-	-	17	6	
CHIBA	3	-	50	1	-	-	* 11	5	
TOKYO	19	-	518	8	4	-	113	26	
KANAGAWA	2	-	97	-	1	-	48	11	
NIIGATA	-	-	28	-	1	1	9	2	
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	4	
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	1	-	5	-	
YAMANASHI	6	-	26	5	-	-	4	-	
NAGANO	15	-	145	1	-	-	10	4	
GIFU	4	-	35	2	-	-	2	1	
SHIZUOKA	5	-	30	-	-	2	15	6	
AICHI	2	-	86	-	-	-	4	1	
MIIE	-	-	31	-	1	-	6	1	
SHIGA	-	-	71	-	-	1	3	1	
KYOTO	5	-	107	-	-	-	19	8	
OSAKA	7	-	93	2	-	3	47	17	
HYOGO	4	-	44	1	1	-	14	2	
NARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	3	-	
WAKAYAMA	1	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTTORI	2	-	8	-	1	-	17	4	
SHIMANE	9	-	29	-	-	-	2	2	
OKAYAMA	4	-	90	1	-	-	3	1	
HIOGOSHIMA	1	-	12	-	-	-	10	1	
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	33	-	2	1	5	1	
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	
KAGAWA	1	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	
EHIME	1	-	*16	-	-	-	6	3	
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	
FUKUOKA	-	-	16	-	1	-	26	7	
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	1	
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	
<hr/>									
TOTAL	119	-	*2192	35	24	8	*715	183	
<hr/>									
IWATE	Current	7.8	-	6.2	0.1	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5
	Previous	9.6	0.3			1.4	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 June 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		HOOING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	391	6834	230	3718	586	15126
AOMORI	33	596	30	476	173	3051
IWATE	47	402	17	383	200	3700
MIYAGI	85	745	62	946	271	4718
AKITA	71	564	43	552	118	2673
YAMAGATA	29	540	70	866	143	2601
FUKUSHIMA	100	1281	33	440	197	3242
IBARAKI	181	1847	28	436	142	2787
TOCHIGI	44	291	24	454	108	2071
GUMMA	186	1294	53	1089	130	2435
SAITAMA	187	1518	54	1325	255	3781
CHIBA	85	1112	22	235	125	2881
TOKYO	556	8968	225	2861	1295	23728
KANAGAWA	282	1978	123	962	304	5586
NIIGATA	307	3476	89	1055	314	5229
TOYAMA	542	* 3189	82	1145	314	4569
ISHIKAWA	203	1845	56	712	118	2944
FUKUI	130	903	18	219	130	1783
YAMANASHI	356	898	11	156	57	942
NAGANO	186	1178	78	1454	295	4840
GIFU	229	1063	74	978	185	3199
SHIZUOKA	287	1625	74	895	264	4217
AICHI	430	3029	173	1708	357	6646
MIE	252	3464	31	647	164	3242
SHIGA	525	3637	76	942	94	1814
KYOTO	283	5554	99	842	326	6696
OSAKA	359	5017	91	1106	510	10311
HYOGO	362	3066	130	1453	412	6934
NARA	150	1022	16	104	69	997
WAKAYAMA	139	1514	21	71	199	1745
TOTTORI	62	410	6	96	45	1546
SHIMANE	334	4892	21	419	184	2977
OKAYAMA	113	598	60	612	193	4463
HIROSHIMA	332	3764	121	1112	451	6703
YAMAGUCHI	143	2319	62	364	130	3526
TOKUSHIMA	47	147	11	72	95	1440
KAGAWA	40	127	77	464	220	1749
EHIME	104	954	103	1471	190	3473
KOCHI	14	259	5	103	46	1302
FUKUOKA	646	11728	194	2390	469	8284
SAGA	266	2731	25	485	108	1994
NAGASAKI	143	2462	33	401	161	3286
KUMAMOTO	150	3009	11	278	103	2248
OITA	63	1982	6	179	78	2191
MIYAZAKI	126	819	15	188	239	2784
KAGOSHIMA	49	700	21	312	192	2547
<hr/>						
TOTAL	9649	105351	3034	36976	10759	195001
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	629.1	298.6	197.8	104.8	701.4	552.7
Previous	622.5		170.3		702.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 4 June 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	194	6987	1	64
AOMORI	52	1452	-	14
IWATE	40	1704	-	-
MIYAGI	67	1851	-	13
AKITA	39	1190	-	-
YAMAGATA	44	1434	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	48	2269	-	5
IBARA	85	2791	-	2
TOCHIGI	36	1592	-	3
GUMMA	80	2364	-	71
SAITAMA	111	2315	-	56
CHIBA	19	1025	-	3
TOKYO	114	5797	1	83
KANAGAWA	68	2381	-	13
NIIGATA	121	3513	-	171
TOYAMA	104	2612	-	31
ISHIKAWA	54	1103	10	52
FUKUI	48	777	-	59
YAMANASHI	23	848	-	14
NAGANO	117	2837	2	82
GIFFU	70	2040	1	31
SHIZUOKA	73	2267	1	27
AICHI	106	2920	-	38
MIE	53	1861	-	50
SHIGA	74	1324	-	33
KYOTO	55	1571	-	18
OSAKA	91	1769	1	204
HYOGO	97	2323	2	77
NARA	30	415	-	11
WAKAYAMA	70	818	3	6
TOTTORI	10	477	-	-
SHIMANE	48	1214	-	9
OKAYAMA	50	1747	-	14
HIROSHIMA	98	1866	-	88
YAMAGUCHI	36	1241	-	36
TOKUSHIMA	26	628	-	42
KAGAWA	58	712	1	9
EHIME	87	2663	-	45
KOCHI	10	656	-	1
FUKUOKA	78	2939	1	23
SAGA	61	1012	-	12
NAGASAKI	48	1105	1	47
KUMAMOTO	39	1315	-	26
OKTA	21	642	3	17
MIYAZAKI	76	859	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	54	792	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2983	84018	28	1645
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	194.5	238.1	1.8	4.7
Previous	215.9		3.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 23 Weeks		
	4 June 1949	5 June 1948	7 June 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case						
Diphtheria	236	251	614	7830	8449	15738
Dysentery	237	173	398	1610	1635	2656
Typhoid fever	137	178	293	1968	2845	5143
Paratyphoid fever	33	72	86	711	955	1301
Smallpox	9	1	16	104	15	348
Typhus fever	3	4	35	84	343	4252
Malaria	172	167	253	1097	1595	4252
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	119	62	72	2192	1296	1282
Epidemic meningitis	24	23	72	715	1080	2273
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	1	1	1	1	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

Measles	9649	2118	9405	105351	32298	NA
Whooping cough	3034	1101	4570	36976	18607	NA
Tuberculosis	10759	9132	8095	195001	156494	NA
Pneumonia	2983	1785	4432	84018	81309	NA
Influenza	28	58	80	1645	2170	NA

Death						
Diphtheria	22	15	34	810	815	1444
Dysentery	70	45	47	431	378	482
Typhoid fever	15	23	29	257	346	640
Paratyphoid fever	2	3	2	26	49	78
Smallpox	-	-	2	10	-	33
Typhus fever	1	-	4	5	25	67
Malaria	1	-	1	22	12	14
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	4	35	17	30
Epidemic meningitis	8	9	26	183	273	688
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 23 Weeks		
	4 June 1949	June 1948	7 June 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	15.4	16.4	41.0	22.2	23.9	45.7
Dysentery	15.5	11.3	26.6	4.6	4.6	7.7
Typhoid fever	8.9	11.6	19.6	5.6	8.1	14.9
Paratyphoid fever	2.2	4.7	5.7	2.0	2.7	3.8
Smallpox	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.0	2.3
Malaria	11.2	10.9	16.9	3.1	4.5	12.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	7.8	4.0	4.8	6.2	3.7	3.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.6	1.5	4.8	2.0	3.1	6.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	629.1	138.1	628.7	298.6	91.5	NA
Whooping cough	197.8	71.8	305.5	104.8	52.7	NA
Tuberculosis	701.4	595.4	541.1	552.7	443.6	NA
Pneumonia	194.5	116.4	296.3	238.1	230.5	NA
Influenza	1.8	3.8	5.3	4.7	6.2	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.2
Dysentery	4.6	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.4
Typhoid fever	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	2.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 4 JUNE 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	10	337	178	3657	145	3957
AOMORI	1	85	43	837	40	990
IWATE	4	36	16	381	51	802
MIYAGI	2	66	49	789	50	1125
AKITA	1	55	19	570	30	896
YAMAGATA	2	22	19	543	33	1014
FUKUSHIMA	1	144	45	1065	65	1612
IBARAKI	11	137	67	772	87	1101
TOCHIGI	1	98	39	1066	64	1474
GUMMA	8	117	50	916	61	1242
SAITAMA	5	75	41	693	85	1154
CHIBA	2	167	40	1046	53	1630
TOKYO	34	1010	302	7436	345	6619
KANAGAWA	28	897	449	6768	268	4801
NIIGATA	2	55	24	605	60	1400
TOYAMA	3	78	32	1004	23	1048
ISHIKAWA	6	96	70	1197	68	1035
FUKUI	5	78	49	512	42	657
YAMANASHI	-	78	-	442	10	544
NAGANO	4	69	57	1065	68	1135
GIFU	6	179	86	1596	37	856
SHIZUOKA	7	154	87	1711	136	2024
AICHI	5	1245	142	5078	110	4728
MIE	10	191	37	861	63	1398
SHIGA	15	171	33	590	37	806
KYOTO	37	692	121	2453	131	3910
OSAKA	27	1008	222	5000	301	6931
HYOGO	45	715	228	4349	306	6025
NARA	11	241	31	1029	43	1011
WAKAYAMA	21	278	126	1605	95	1548
TOTTORI	3	103	27	663	29	751
SHIMANE	2	36	11	324	32	478
OKAYAMA	19	406	139	1726	111	2031
HIROSHIMA	52	542	200	3329	193	3187
YAMAGUCHI	12	229	248	2558	162	1877
TOKUSHIMA	4	49	43	406	60	744
KAGAWA	2	64	49	476	71	1209
EHIME	6	104	52	857	75	1142
KOCHI	1	56	39	689	37	753
FUKUOKA	39	877	342	6527	396	6419
SAGA	3	61	64	1290	80	1331
NAGASAKI	2	270	64	2215	82	2730
KUMAMOTO	-	59	56	1197	48	1739
OITA	10	78	200	1171	193	1338
MIYAZAKI	2	32	13	613	18	714
KAGOSHIMA	6	107	43	1165	35	1123
TOTAL	477	11647	4292	80842	4529	91039
DATE						
Current	31.1	33.0	279.8	229.1	295.3	258.1
Previous	28.0		237.4		284.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	4 June 1949	5 June 1948	7 June 1947	First 23 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	477	684	376	11647	20590	18521
Gonorrhea	4292	4578	4346	80872	114109	87141
Syphilis	4529	4652	3384	91039	105821	59754

RATE

Chancroid	31.1	44.6	58.6	33.0	58.4	53.8
Gonorrhea	279.8	298.5	310.6	229.1	323.4	253.3
Syphilis	295.3	303.3	226.2	253.1	299.9	173.7

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.